491

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,331.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.........	Rs. 52	0
including postage.........	„ 73	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town..	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town................	„ 6	0
including postage........	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ELMORE—BROWN—On the 22nd instant, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. R. Easam, M. A., Acting Chaplain, Mr. John S. Elmore to Miss Eliza Walton B. Brown.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CROUDACE—May 15th, at Kurnool, the wife of Assistant Surgeon T. Croudace, 28th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

PEIRCE—May 18th, at Karaparumba, Calicut, the wife of H. Peirce, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

NIGHTINGALE—May 14th, at Bolarum, Nizam's Dominions, Geoffrey Arthur Wellington, the beloved and only son of Major and Mrs. G. Nightingale, Hyderabad Contingent.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

CLERK—FOREST—May 19th, at Umballa, by the Rev. W. Rotton, Captain Malcolm George Clerk, late 4th Europeans, Assistant Engineer, Lower Sirhind Division, D. P. W., to Marietta Forest, daughter of Captain Forest, late Indian Navy.

DEATHS.

SWEENY—May 21st Umballa, Lieutenant J. R. Glover Sweeny, 20th Hussars, of inflammation of the liver.

EVATT—May 14th, at Almorah, George Haywood Hammond, the beloved child of Major M. F. Evatt, District Superintendent, Etah Police, aged 4 years and 6 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 4th June at noon.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.............................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.. 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 709 tons, 149 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	16	30	„ Colombo		23
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKorkindale, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa........ „	Monday.	Tellicherry .. „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore .. „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore .. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain CAYZER, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

THE Consignees of the Cargo of COALS, arrived per *Sultana*, from Liverpool, is requested to send off Boats without delay to take delivery of the Cargo.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sultana*.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, now on the Boree Bunder, ex-steamers of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, are requested to take delivery at once, as the Company will not hold itself liable for damage occurring after the 1st proximo.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 28th May 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by

JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 28th February 1866, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June 1866, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to 14th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th May 1866.

A CARD.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
GENERAL TAILORS, &c.
6, Meadow Street, Fort,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel,
Bombay.

N. B. Cash Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give Orders at the above Establishment.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—At the Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited) held in the Registered Office of the Corporation on 16th instant, it was resolved—"That Mr. Trimbuc Ramchandra be appointed sole Liquidator."

In pursuance of the above Resolution, Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Corporation, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidator, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Corporation are hereby required forthwith to forward the undersigned a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. STEWART, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. BROOK, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business, from the 1st proximo, as Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers, Hydraulic Press and Pump Manufacturers and General Ship Smiths, on the above premises, formerly carried on by Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee. Orders may be addressed to the Works or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—GENERAL ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY the 4th June 1866, the undermentioned ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

Trains now leaving.	For.	Will leave on and after 4th June 1866.	Will arrive at.
Bombay 8.0 A. M.	Nassick	Bombay at 10.0 A. M. as a Mixed Train	Bhosawal at 7-50 A. M. following morning.
„ 9.0 A. M.	Poona	Bombay 8-30 A. M.	Poona at 4-30 P. M.
„ 1.0 P. M.	„	Discontinued.	
„ 10.0 P. M.	Sholapoor	Bombay 1-0 P. M. and Poona at 7.0 A. M. following morning	Sholapoor at 3-20 P. M. next day.
„ 8.0 P. M.	Budnaira or Buranpoor.	Bombay at 7.0 A. M.	Budnaira at 8-30 A. M. and Buranpoor at 4-20 A. M. following morning.
Kurjut at 1-20 P. M.	Campoolee	Kurjut at 12-30 P. M.	Campoolee at 12-57 P. M.
Sholapoor at 6.15 A. M.	Bombay	Sholapoor at 5-0 A. M.	Poona at 1-30 P. M. and Bombay at 10.0 P. M. the same day.
Poona at 9.0 A. M.	„	Poona at 10.0 A. M.	Bombay at 6-0 P. M.
„ at 10.0 P. M.	„	Discontinued.	
Nassick at 10.0 A. M.	„	Bhosawal as a Mixed Train at 8.0 P. M.	Bombay at 9-30 P. M. next day.
Buranpoor at 10-45 A. M.	„	Buranpoor at 10-20 P. M.	Bombay at 7-0 P. M. next day.
Budnaira at 5.0 A. M.	„	Budnaira at 5-45 P. M.	
Campoolee at 6-5 P. M.	Kurjut	Campoolee at 1-29 P. M.	Kurjut at 1-50 P. M.

The Train leaving Bombay as per present Time Bill at 8-0 P. M. on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866, will not be run, the Train timed to leave Bombay at 7-0 A. M. as per new Time Bill on the 4th of June, being run in its stead.

The 10.0 P. M. Mixed Train from Poona on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866 will not be run.

For further particulars see Company's Public Time Sheets exhibited at Stations and Time Bill Books which can be had at all the principal Stations on the Line.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th May, 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E. No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Street, Established 1850.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

Bombay, 28th May 886.

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,

Jehanghier Bomanjee.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.

Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

DEAR SIRS,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,

E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
G. R. Wilson, }
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.

Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co. 13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Presented at the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting, 18th April, 1866.*)

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the General Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, showing a net profit on the operations embraced in that period, of £76,066 19s. 7d.

At the Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in October last, it was stated that, owing to the prolonged severity of the crisis in India which caused the failure of several Mercantile firms, and also from the depreciation in the value of produce covering hypothecated Bills, the losses incurred by the Bank would trench considerably on the Reserve Fund. The Shareholders, therefore, will not be unprepared to learn that the Directors have found it necessary to transfer from that Account the sum of £85,000, which they consider will amply provide for all bad and doubtful debts.

The balance of Profit and Loss Account remaining after this transfer, and the payment of the Half-yearly Dividend declared in October last, is £22,438 15s. 7d.; and the Directors now recommend that out of this sum a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax), amounting to £20,000 be declared for the Half-year ended 31st December last, leaving a Balance of £2,438 15s. 7d. to be carried forward to the New Account.

Since their last Annual Report the Directors have obtained the sanction of H. M. Treasury to the Supplemental Deed of Settlement enabling the Shareholders to re-elect immediately all the Directors retiring annually by rotation; accordingly, Mr. John Allen and Mr. James Fraser, who now go out by rotation, offer themselves again for election.

Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Jonathan Thorp again present themselves to the choice of the Shareholders, as the Auditors for the ensuing year.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up in full				800,000	0	0
„ Reserved Surplus Fund	105,000	0	0			
„ Less carried to profit and loss account	85,000	0	0			
				20,000	0	0
„ Amount due by the Bank, including Bills Payable, Notes in Circulation, Deposits, and Current Accounts ...				4,367,647	13	3
„ Profit and Loss, Balance of this Account, after payment of an *Interim* Dividend, providing for bad and doubtful Debts, and paying all Current Charges, Directors' Allowance, Income Tax, &c.				22,438	15	7
				£5,210,086	8	10

CR.	£	s.	d.
By Cash and Bullion, at the Head Office and Agencies	861,819	6	11
„ Government Securities...	156,914	7	0
„ Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans	4,123,863	19	6
„ Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Agencies	67,488	15	5
	£5,210,086	8	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

1865.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 18.	To Thirteenth Dividend, declared this day, being an *Interim* Dividend for the Half Year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum...				20,000	0	0
Dec. 31.	„ Amount now written off to meet bad and doubtful Debts.				119,977	16	9
Dec. 31.	„ Balance at Date, proposed to be dealt with as follows						
	Dividend (Fourteenth) for the last Half Year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	20,000	0	0			
	To be carried to Profit and Loss New Account...	2,438	15	7			
					22,438	15	7
					£162,416	12	4

CR. 1865.		£	s.	d.
March 22.	By Balance brought from last Account	1,349	12	9
Dec. 31.	„ Amount transferred from Reserved Surplus Fund...	85,000	0	0
„	„ Net Profits on the Operations for the year ending this day	76,066	19	7
		£162,416	12	4

Examined and found correct, THOMAS DAKIN, } Auditors.
JONATHAN THORP }

London, 29*th March*, 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Minutes of the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1866.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following Resolutions were successively put:—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq.:—

1st. That the Report now presented, together with the Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.:—

2nd. That a Dividend, for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax), be now declared, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq.:—

3rd. That Mr. John Allan, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by A. Hoyes, Esq:—

4th. That Mr. James Fraser, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by C. B. Carruthers, Esq., and second by Hugh Oxenham, Esq.:—

5th. That Mr. Alderman Dakin be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried.

Moved by C. B. Carruthers, Esq., and seconded by Hugh Oxenham, Esq.:—

6th. That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and Directors for their zealous services, the proceedings terminated.

T. A. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

The Warrants for the above Dividend to Shareholders of this Presidency are now in course of circulation to their respective addresses. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

NOTICES.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well known remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at their Meeting on 27th ultimo, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at this Office on 30th instant at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed on 27th April last that the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. To appoint Liquidators.
3rd. To fix their remuneration.

16th May 1866. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 5939L, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.

The highest references can be given in England to Clergyman and others.

Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

STOLEN, a RECEIPT of (25) twenty-five SHARES of the IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED), No. 1120, on the name of PESTONJEE DINSHAW; and a RECEIPT of (2) two SHARES of the same Bank, No. 761 on the name of MONJEE DYAL, total Shares (27), have been stolen this morning from my place. Information leading to the conviction of the thief will be rewarded. The public is cautioned against buying or lending money on these Receipts.

RAJAB ALI ALI RAJA, Khoja Street,
Care of Mr. MOHAMMED DAMA.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

ISAAC REUBEN, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims on or against, the Estate of ISAAC REUBEN, late of Bombay and Poona, Jewish Inhabitant, deceased, who died on the 7th day of July 1865, are required on or before the 25th day of June next to send particulars of their Claims to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors to ORAH REUBEN, Widow, Administratrix to deceased's Effects, and that at the expiration of such time the Administratrix will proceed to deal with the Estate having regard to the Claims of which she shall then have Notice.—Dated this 26th day of May 1866.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Administratrix.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—

Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.

The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.

Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

T. LOWE & Co.,
Apoollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) is unavoidably DEFERRED from FRIDAY the 25th May to MONDAY 4th June 1866, when it will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, at 3 P. M.

1st. For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Secretaries and Treasurers.
2nd. To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a Mortgage upon the properties of the Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the 2nd and 3rd Calls now overdue on the undermentioned Shares be paid with Interest thereon, on or before the 31st instant, the same will be absolutely forfeited, viz.:—

	No. of Shares.
Edmund Burke, (Deceased)............	3
Bomanjee Shapoorjee	1
Barnes, John, Capt. (Deceased).........	12
Cowasjee Nowrojee	1
Eduljee	1
Meerza Carzam	1
Ramchunder Bapoojee....................	1
Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy	2
Sorabjee Nowrojee	1
Verral, A. (Deceased)........................	3
Wittoba Pandoorung	1
	27

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs 20) by a European breaker. W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.

D. MACPHERSON, }
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, } Liquidators.
REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, }

Bombay, 8th May 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ½ to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay 23rd April 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men to the Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9*d*. and 4s. 6*d*. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, a large, upper-storied airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, roomy and airy OFFICES, near the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to FARNHAM & Co., 2nd Floor, David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by MR. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—TO LET, (from the 1st proximo), the FIRST STOREY of the House, No. 1, Oak Lane. Apply for particulars of Rent, &c. at the premises.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 23rd May 1866.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET, LALL BAUGH, Parell; (can be let whole or in part), a GODOWN in Mody Street; "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran; and a nice convenient House at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Dadur Railway Station. Rent moderate.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 19th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office. —*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a portable STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse-power nominal, made by CLAYTON and COMPANY, is in first rate order, having only been a month in use. May be seen on the Elphinstone Bunder, opposite the Press House. For further particulars apply to

18th May 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to ROBINSON & Co.,

16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators

No 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—

Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ¾ inch to 1¼ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern.*

A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.

Price Lists may be had on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent, MR. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 2d. nominal.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	[nominal. 8 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	2.6	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	40 p ct dis.
....	200	1.0	8	Asiatic New Issue	15 p ct dis.
2,140,000	5,000	5,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 p ct pm.
1,320,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	100 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bombay Bank	14 p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	40 per sh re.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	43 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	25 per share.
300,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	25.	25	19	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	30 p ct premium
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	20 per share.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
835,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
650,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	38 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	65 p ct dis.
300,000	100	3.	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	76 p ct pm.
,000,000	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	70 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	6 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	500	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	70 p share.
400,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	10 p share.
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	18½ dis.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,500 p. share.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	80 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	635 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100	......	New Do.	35 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	115 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	250 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	400 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,175 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
860,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
130,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	224 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited)	No quotations.
20,000	2,000	2,000	....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	
85,000	1,800	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,000	1,750	....	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
....	50	50	....	The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt) 1st issue.	Par.
	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	....	Manockjee Petit's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co	
130,000	2,500	2,500	....	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	
			pr. ct.		
160,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,830	Apollo Press Co.	No quotations.
		2,700	360	Colaba Press Co.	
937,800	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co.	
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
		1,000		Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
20,000	2,000	750	......	Scind Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee)	
7,000	2,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	
70,000	2,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
160,000	100	25	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co	
300,000	1,000	225	......	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,500	......	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
	....	250	....	Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50	....	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	....	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	10	....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld)	
3,500	350	200	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	
30,000	1000	500	....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 84½
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" Par.
Five and a half per cent.	" 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New)	260 to 265
Porebunder (New)	215 to 225
Veeraval (New)	215 to 225
Khandeish (New)	255 to 260
Dharwar (now ready)	310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—May 29.

Cary, Ensign, H. M.'s 49th Foot, on leave, from Deesa.

Holdsworth, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deesa.

Shepherd, Surgeon W., Medical Department, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—May 29.

Knight, Captain, Staff, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Phillips, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Hongkong.

Cary, Ensign, H. M.'s 49th Foot, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

Chitty, Major W. T., Examiner Pay Department, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th May.

The following appointment is made :—

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant H. T. Christie, General List, to be Second Doing-duty Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel W. E. MacLeod, Assistant Adjutant General, Northern Division of the Army, is transferred to the Poona Division, vice Wood.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty :—

Brevet Major J. T. Hill, Staff Corps; Captain C. D. J. Dodd, Staff Corps; Surgeon H. J. Gane, Medical Establishment; Captain C. M. Ducat, Staff Corps, is attached to the 4th Regiment N. I., (Rifles); and Captain E. L'Estrange, Staff Corps, 25th May.

The Head Quarters of the Army will return to Poona on the 11th proximo.

All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May.			
29	Rohilla	Galloway	Glasgow, Feb 12.
	Fatel Kurrim	Nacoda	Kurrachee, May 28.
	Bombay Castle (s)	Houston	Galle, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

May			
29	Golden Pledge	Morris	Rangoon.
	Asia (s)	Baxter	Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Asia.*—Mrs. Millar and child; Mr. S. Stewart; and Mr. M. Rose and sons.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Rohilla.*—On May 15th, spoke the ship *Montrose*, from Liverpool, bound to Bombay, in latitude 00-45 North, longitude 64-10 East.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Delhi*, King, bound to China.

Ship *Castle Mains*, McGill, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Belvoir*, J. Kelly, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Sandringham*, M. Muir, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Candahar*, M. J. Rew, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Shaw Allum*, for Calcutta.

Ship *Fez Rohanee*, for Penang and Singapore.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 22nd, ships *Hindoostan* and *Oneida*.

DEPARTURES—May 22nd, ships *Sir John Lawrence*, *Ganges*, and *Decoslie*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 23rd, screw steamer *Arabia*, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES—May 23rd, ships *Isabella Hercus*, for Port Natal, and *Adeline*, for Bordeaux.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD.—WANTED by a Gentleman BOARD with a respectable family. Address stating terms to "J. A.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

WANTED, a NATIVE BOOK-KEEPER. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET—MIDDLE FLOOR of a House in Esplanade Cross Road, lately vacated by Rev. Mr. C. Kirk. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—We hereby give NOTICE that the AGENCY of the above Company has been TRANSFERRED to Messrs Finlay, Clark & Co.
ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS,
Trustees Macindoe, Rogers & Co., (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE.—We have this day ASSUMED the AGENCY of the English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Having been requested by many of the Shareholders in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East to Call a Meeting of the Bombay Shareholders, I hereby give NOTICE that a MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Bank on THURSDAY the 31st May, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All Shareholders are invited to attend.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—IMPENDING FORFEITURE.—NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, Notice is hereby given, that in the event of the non-payment by Shareholders of all Calls now overdue on or before the 16th day of June 1866, such Shares will be liable to forfeiture in pursuance of the power vested in the Directors under Table B. of Act XIX of 1857.

Notwithstanding the forfeiture of such Shares, the Shareholders remain liable for all Calls due at the date of forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th May 1866.

N. B.—A Registered Circular notice to the above effect has already been forwarded to the address of each Registered Shareholder.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.
For the True and Correct Procession of The Taboots
SEE No. VIII.,
TO BE PUBLISHED
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1st.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 23
AGRA	May 24	LAHORE	May 19
ALLAHABAD	May 25	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	May 24
BANGALORE	May 23	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	May 23	MEERUT	May 22
CAPE	Mar 15	OOTACAMUND	May 17
CEYLON	May 16	OUDH	May 23
COCHIN	May 15	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 24	PUNJAUB	May 19
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

A telegram was received in town yesterday through Mr. Reuter's agency, containing the satisfactory news that Austria and Prussia had assented to the assembling of the Congress, which England, France, and Russia had recommended, with a view to the peaceful settlement of their differences. The disturbing element of "peace or war" is thus, for a time, eliminated from the European difficulty, and business may be, therefore, expected to flow in a steadier current until at least the result of the Congress is known.

In returning to our historical retrospect of the great commercial disasters which have shaken England during the last seventy years, we may remind our readers that in 1797, on the eve of the outbreak of the wars with France, the drain upon the bullion of the Bank of England became so great that the English Government had to stop it by the violent remedy of declaring the Bank of England notes inconvertible into cash. They remained inconvertible during twenty-four years, as it was not till 1821 that the Bank resumed specie payments. During this period two great commercial convulsions occurred, one of them previously unparalleled in character and severity, namely, the distress of 1810-11, and the panic of 1814-15-16.

The Bank of England notes, by the mere fact of their compulsory inconvertibility, and by Government paying and receiving them in all the ordinary money transactions of the State, became a legal tender, and as money payments were by this means and by the low stock of bullion circulating in the country driven more or less into desuetude throughout the kingdom, it became imperative, at least desirable, to adapt the paper currency to the altered circumstances. Various estimates have been given of the amount of gold coin in the kingdom previous to the Bank restriction in 1797, the highest being 40 millions, and the lowest, which is nearer the truth, being 20 millions sterling. How much of this passed out of circulation in England, in consequence of the dread of war and foreign invasion, by the universal prevalence of hoarding, and also in subsequent years by the heavy drafts for the prosecution of our continental policy, it is impossible to say; but when the note became inconvertible in 1797 the Bank had only 2½ millions in its coffers, while its note circulation (which had in 1795 reached the then high figure of £14,017,510) had been contracted to £8,640,250. Permission was given by Government, when the inconvertibility of the note was declared, to issue notes of less than £5, and accordingly the Bank of England in 1797 issued a million of £1 and £2 notes, and the country Banks to which the privilege was extended eagerly took advantage of an opportunity which brought their notes into a greatly increased circulation. Unfortunately there are no means, previous to 1804, of estimating the issue of either large or small notes by country Banks, but when it is considered that there was no limit to the quantity of paper they might issue, that they issued notes of as low a denomination as £1, and that the number of such Banks increased from 280 in 1797 to 900 in 1813, it will be seen that the stimulus which was imparted to banking in England and to the issue of paper money in those years was enormous.

It is apparent that when there was no danger of the Banks, or rather the Bank of England, being called upon to pay its notes in cash, there was the greatest inducement to all such institutions to make an extensive over-issue of paper money. On the other hand, the gold was diminishing in the country in consequence of the blow which Napoleon's anti-commercial decrees gave to commerce, and of the extraordinarily large drafts required to pay our armies on the continent. Thus, by the increasing issue of paper on the one hand, and the diminution of gold on the other, the metallic basis and its paper representative parted company in an accelerating ratio; and between the scarcity of gold and the abundance of paper the Bank of England notes fluctuated between par as regards gold and 25 per cent. discount. Down to 1808 the Bank of England had been prudently managed, but by 1810, the year in which the commercial distress to which we are about to advert began, the notes in circulation had increased to 22½ millions, to which must be added the increasing paper issues of the myriad of country Banks and their branches. Thus, again, as in 1792, we have on the eve of a panic an unduly inflated paper currency filling the country with artificial wealth, a currency which, inasmuch as it consisted of so many notes payable on demand, and had no reference whatever to the ability of the issuer to pay them, was based upon mere credit. The active causes which produced the crisis of 1811 were otherwise chiefly political, and the most perfect monetary system in the world could not have averted it. An inflated paper issue aggravated it to an alarming extent, and widened the area of ruin; and the great issue of £1 notes by country Banks wrought its proportion of woe among the very humblest classes, since every one pound note of a suspected or insolvent bank was so much waste paper and a heavy loss to a working man. Loans also had been granted with profuse liberality, and every speculative adventurer found a dozen Banks almost competing to have the honour of lending him its notes. The commercial field was thus duly tilled and sown for the harvest of disasters that was to follow. In 1807 England, speaking commercially, was the pariah and outcast of Europe. With Sweden alone of all European states was it allowed to have any intercourse. Our articles of import were therefore cut off from us, and our articles of export had no European market. Even with the United States of America our commercial relations were suspended; and it is hardly to be wondered at that the maddest, wildest, most inconsiderate speculation broke out in 1808 with the only markets open to England—those of South America. There were new fields of enterprise, and England had afterwards to pay the penalty of the most lamentable commercial ignorance and infatuation that it is possible for a trading community to exhibit. Concurrently with this there started into existence the usual joint stock fungi, just as they did in Bombay during a period of surplus wealth. In the *Monthly Magazine* for 1808, we find a list of 43 Joint Stock Companies projected during 1807. The number increased in 1808, in which year it seems to have reached its climax. Now, with all these elements at work, coupled with several bad harvests, followed by a rapid and an unexpected fall in the prices of most articles of produce, with losses on the exports to South America, much of which had been bought on credit by speculators in England, the crisis of 1810-11 was produced. Houses of the greatest solidity were brought to ruin, and in one single month in the end of 1810 there were 273 bankruptcies gazetted. A commercial report published in the same month states that in addition to these bankruptcies there were "stoppages and compositions equal in number to half the traders in the kingdom." In the following month another commercial report states that the number of failures was still increasing, and that "in Manchester and other places, houses stop not only every day but every hour." Merchants were unable to pay the manufacturers; the manufacturers could not keep their mills going, many dismissed their workmen, and the suffering, wide and acute as it was, was carried down into the humbler strata of society. The calamities spread to Scotland and the continent of Europe; also to New York, for commercial intercourse with the States, had been re-established. In New York there were nearly a hundred failures in three months. With that instinct of speculators, which has not been without a parallel in Bombay in the history of the last fourteen months, men already overwhelmed beneath their engagements clutched at commercial straws to save themselves; but the result was only to sink them more deeply into difficulty. Parliament again interfered in 1811 to relieve the distress, and authorised the issue of exchequer bills for six millions sterling, as in 1797, to be advanced to merchants who could deposit adequate security. The calamity so far exhausted itself, however, that only two millions of that sum were advanced by Government. The sting of the evil was past, and the progress of British arms and influence on the continent began to reopen the European markets to English manufacturers.

It will be observed that first in order among the generating causes of this commercial catastrophe is the extraordinary manufacture of paper money by the Bank of England, and by the ever-increasing number of country Banks. The redundancy of it, and the ease with which it could be borrowed, begot a mania for mercantile speculation and for creating joint stock companies, such as fire and life insurance companies, brewery companies, distilling companies, wine companies, vinegar companies, provision companies, dairies, "light and heat" companies, "clothing companies," "woollen companies," &c., &c. The mercantile speculation thus nourished was shut up by our continental policy to dealings exclusively with South America, some of whose ports were glutted and choked with English goods. Stagnation and loss were the natural sequence of over-exportation; and collapse was the natural fate of the joint stock associations. In the Parliamentary reports and debates of the time, excessive mercantile speculation is generally regarded as the cause of the embarrassments. The philosophy of a later time will not, however, stop there. It asks what caused the excessive mercantile speculation; and it answers the excessive issue of paper money. A corresponding quantity of the metallic basis would have produced similar results; but it did not exist in the country, and could not be manufactured at pleasure as paper notes could. The redundancy of paper money made loans easy, and thus one system of credit was piled upon the top of another. Haphazard adventurers trading upon borrowed notes were legion, and it is easy to understand how, when the crash came, the calamities were universal, and insolvencies were occurring in Manchester every half hour. Had the issue of paper money, inconvertible as it was, been properly regulated, fewer loans would have been granted, fewer speculations entered into, and the whole catastrophe of 1810-11 would have been lightened in its results.

"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," said they of old time, and capital punishment was for ages the penalty not only for murder and homicide, but for many a lighter crime also. It is customary to reckon certain attributes as more precious than life; honour in a man, chastity in a woman, and love in both; but the common sense of the public, ignoring these sentimentalities, ranks life as the most valuable of each human being's possessions. Notwithstanding this high appreciation of the supremeness of vitality, we find that as civilization advances the punishment of murderers becomes less and less: that is, death is less often inflicted, and when inflicted is rendered as painless as possible. The great regard shown for life works in both directions, first in favour of the victim, next in favour of the muderer. Thus every precaution is taken that skill and science can suggest to hedge round each man's existence with the fence of safety, while at the same time the criminal is spared as far as the circumstances of the case will admit. It must be ever borne in mind that the object of legal punishment should always be the prevention of crime, never revenge. This distinction marks civilization, and the want of it barbarism. Think of the days when men were not only hanged, but drawn and quartered, and their heads placed upon poles in view of all passers-by. It seems to us simply horrible; yet there is reason in it. The quartering and exhibiting of heads could do no harm to those who had been previously hanged by the neck till they were dead. No torture, no lingering agony, was inflicted on them. The object of the ghastly sight was rational enough; it was to render the execution so impressive as to deter others from crime.

Far more horrible were the religious tortures undergone by those who were burnt at the stake, and otherwise foully done to death, and we may well weep over the cruelty and bitterness which seem to be the distinguishing characteristics of religious dissension; but even in these extreme cases there appears to have been a certain honesty of purpose, and the burners did their best to save souls, "even so as by fire." We were in a sad state of barbarism then; mark the difference now. Every chance is given to the criminal; he is considered a lunatic if the slightest aberration of intellect can be discovered. His sentence is commuted into transportation or penal servitude if a pee can be found on which to hang mercy. The French act in the same manner; extenuating circumstances usually save the murderer's life, except in the very worst cases.

In India we have the two extremes brought before us with startling contrast. We view the majesty of English law, powerful, just, and withal merciful; we travel a mile or two, and our eyes rest upon arbitrary rule, insufficient investigation, and prolonged torture. How long? We ask—How long? We have poured our precious civilization into British India as into a mould, and it has overflowed and thinly covered the neighbouring clay; how thinly, and how easily scraped through we often learn and forget. Who is to remind us? Dead men tell no tales.

In our love of justice, we try to model our relations with the other Indian states on those which obtain between European nations. We cannot do so entirely; circumstances are too strong for us to keep up the show of perfect equality. Still we aspire to carry out the principle of non-interference wherever it is possible to do so, and the interior economy of adjacent native states is untouched by us, except as far as the giving of that thanklessly received article, advice, is concerned. European nations, however, though differing in their legal modes, yet are all actuated by the same grand principles, and there is but little to choose between them. Scarcely any where out of India can be found a state of things in which a mile or two makes all the difference between being carefully tried by jury, defended by talent, and men, if convicted, being decorously hanged at the worst;—and being arbitrarily dragged through the streets to death at the foot of an elephant. Capital punishment is like Parliamentary Reform in its progress downwards. The end of the former is its total abolition; the end of the latter is universal suffrage. As formerly many crimes were punished with death, so were many classes of men excluded from voting. Gradually has the change been made, till now murder is the sole capital crime, and the class below the seven pounders (if the present Bill passes) the only non-voting one. The extension of education is the cause of this progressive parallel; and arguing from analogy, we discern, as in a glass, darkly, the time when the majesty of the law shall be vindicated without death, and when all men will be fit to have a voice in the State.

We cannot kill and make alive again. If we find that a mistake has been committed, and a man hanged wrongfully,—and such things do happen occasionally—we cannot repair it. Science cannot recall the life of the innocent. We believe that it is in England very rare that such a fearful miscarrying of justice happens: but even where every care to obtain the truth, where every doubtful point is construed in favour of the accused, and where the calmest judgment alone can prevail, it is not altogether unknown. How then stands the case where evidence is extorted by torture, where perjury reigns triumphant, and arbitrary revenge takes the place of law? Who can answer? Who can tell the number of those done to death almost at our doors in defiance of justice? Will the boasted statistics of the nineteenth century tell us? No; when the grave gives up its dead, all will be known.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—If we look in the Parisian press for the reflection of the public opinion of France, we find it divided in regard to the present crisis in Europe. Among the Liberal journals, the *Temps, Avenir National, Liberte* and *Epoque* assert decisively that Austria has been cruelly driven into a corner, and denounce the complicity of France in the transaction. The *Siecle*, on the contrary, accuses Austria of provoking Italy. The *Opinion Nationale* strikes the same note, but more softly. The semi-official journals, the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* are, however, as bitter as any against Austria, though, as Prince Metternich declared at the Ministry of the Interior when he went the other day to complain of the attacks of these papers, it was to writers on their staffs that Austria had been most liberal in subsidies. The *Débats* is neuter; the *Press* and *Patrie* are irresolute; the clerical journals, naturally, are on the side of Austria. There can be little doubt, however, that opinion in France is strongly against a war; and that, if there is one, Napoleon will find himself more decidedly and dangerously opposed to the national feeling than in the case of the disastrous Mexican expedition, the miseries and humiliations of which do not seem yet to be over. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* speaks, in this instance, not only for the educated Liberalism of France, but for those classes which support the Empire for the sake of the material prosperity it has secured. "We are now," says M. Forcade in the new number of his review, "approaching the moment of a violent explosion. For the great majority of the French public this is a terrible and sudden surprise. Intelligence, morality, and the most considerable material interests of our country are touched by this sudden catastrophe. The mind of France is visibly disturbed. It is not a mere impulse of patriotic vanity to believe that there is at this moment amongst us a sentiment of political probity which is deeply offended. Let us say it without false pride, all the enlightened opinion of France obeys the same honest and intelligent inspiration in regard to these questions of peace and war; the desolation of war carried in cold blood into the most active centre of Europe is in the eyes of all here a cruel, odious and deplorable anachronism. In order to avert such a calamity, whatever is best in France would do everything." M. Forcade adds, that nobody believes that Prussia would assail Austria single-handed, or that if Italy means war, Napoleon has not given the signal.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 22nd May, 6.55 p. m.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.; market flat, and tending generally in favour of buyers.

Fair Western, 8⅝d.

Bengal Cotton, 5¾d.

Total sales to-day	5,000 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day	1,500 "
Total Imports to-day	9,500 "
Imports of Surats to-day	2,500 "

Manchester Market very depressed, and rates generally a halfpenny lower.

7lb. Shirtings 10s. 9d.

No. 40 Twist 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.

Bank discount 10 per cent.; demand limited.

The Money Market is dull in consequence of the demand for gold.

Consols 86⅞.

Agra Bank shares £25.

Chartered Mercantile £38 10s.

Oriental Bank £45.

Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Co., merchants and ship-owners, who failed, have made arrangements to carry on their shipping business.

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29th May.

Arrived steamer *Rangoon*, from Hongkong 13th, Singapore 20th, and Penang 22nd May.

No news of any interest from China or Japan.

It is reported that Heang has gained an important victory near Monkden.

The Hongkong Mint has been formally opened by His Excellency Sir Richard Macdonald.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 12th May.

Opium market du'l.

Opium—		
Malwa	dlrs.	800 per chest.
Patna, new	"	670 "
" old	"	677 "
Benares, old	"	640 "
" new	"	655 "

Exchange—On London—	
Bank Bills	4s. 7d.
Private Bills	4s. 7¼d.
On India	Rs. 218.

Rice Bengal, common cargo, 2 dlrs. 40 cents. per picul. Best white 2 dlrs. 80 cents. per picul.

Steamers Arrive.—From Calcutta—*J. A. Gibbs*, on the 13th April; *Receiver*, on the 7th and *Arratoon Apcar* on the 11th instant. From Bombay—*Orissa*, on the 8th instant.

SHANGHAI, 15th May.

Opium—		
Malwa	taels	605 per chest, nom.
Patna new	"	490 "
" old	"	486 "

Exchange—On London—	
Private Bills	6s. 4½d.
Bank Bills	6s. 4¼d.
On India	Rs. 390.

MADRAS, 28th May.

Mail Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

KURRACHEE, 28th May.

Steamer *Euphrates*, from Persian Gulf, arrived at noon.

GALLE, 29th May.

Steamer *Rangoon*, from China, anchored.

GWADUR, 28th May.

Steamers, [illegible] and *Georgina* left for Kurrachee.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

A meeting of the Bombay shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East is to be held at the office in Rampart Row to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The first distribution of assets of the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation, is to be made on and after the 15th proximo, at the rate of five rupees per share.

The fencing in of the ground marked out for the new Rotten Row on the Esplanade is not progressing very fast; the monsoon will probably be upon us before it is completed.

Mr. Barton yesterday cautioned some of the native police that it was their duty to produce corroborative evidence when possible, and that, as a rule, he would not convict on the unsupported testimony of one witness.

The footpaths on the new roads on the Esplanade are getting sadly out of order, and, unless they are attended to before the setting in of the monsoon, will be covered with rank vegetation.

We learn that a telegram was yesterday received in town from Calcutta, to the effect that the acceptances of the Calcutta Branch of the Commercial Bank exceed 30 lacs of rupees. Business in Calcutta is almost entirely suspended.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Delhi*, Captain King, which leaves this day for China, &c., carries 943 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers :—

For Galle—Rev. and Mrs. C. D. DuPort.

For Hongkong—Mr. D. D. Patel; Mr. C. B. Colah; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee; Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee; and Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was engaged during a greater part of yesterday in investigating a charge of assault brought by one Israelite against three members of his own tribe. Mr. Khunderao, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution not being satisfactory, His Worship dismissed the charge.

There will shortly be another vacancy on the Bombay Magisterial Bench, consequent upon the retirement of Mr. F. L. Brown, after a period of upwards of thirty years' public service. Mr. Dosabhoy will doubtless be confirmed in his appointment of Third Magistrate. It would be of course premature to say who is likely to succeed to the acting appointment, but there is good reason to believe that it will be departmental.

Yesterday was the Parsee festival *Adar Jasan* in connection with their sacred fire. It is considered by the Zoroastrian community as the most sacred day in the year. On this occasion the fire-temples are very fully attended, and offerings of sandalwood are made to the sacred flame and money distributed among the priests. In the evening the usual fair was held on the Esplanade, but it was not a very lively affair.

The intervals of messages received between 8 p. m. of the 28th and 8 p. m. of the 29th :—From Kurrachee, max. 35 hours 50 minutes, min. 17 hours 0 minute. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 26 hours 46 minutes, min. 21 hours 45 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 70 hours 34 minutes, min. 56 hours 24 minutes. From Madras, max. 30 hours 38 minutes, min. 23 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 24th May.

There were several cases of drunkenness disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. Barton. In one case his worship said to the defendant:—"I will fine persons here convicted of drunkenness in the same amount that a man has to pay for the same offence in England, namely, Rs. 2-8. for I am sure they are as well able to pay as poor persons are there." The delinquent said he had only one rupee. His Worship—Did you bring that sum to pay the fine with? Defendant—Yes, sir. His Worship said that he would let him off this time for a rupee; but advised him to take care that he did not come there again.

The Wellington Fountain is evidently doomed to be unfortunate. As every one knows, it was repeatedly razed to the ground before being finally completed. Then the lofty gilded lamp-posts which surround it were condemned by the public voice as being inharmonious with the squat design of the fountain itself. When the fact became evident that the fountain could only be brought into play late at night, in consequence of there not being a sufficient force of water during the day time, it was believed that the tall lights would after all become useful, if not ornamental. Now it would seem that even this arrangement has become a matter of difficulty, for since the first night when the fountain was opened it has been utterly impracticable to get all the lights to burn at one and the same time. On some evenings a portion of them by constant attention, relighting, and coaxing have been got to burn, and on other occasions they have all conspired together as it were to veil in darkness this work of art from the admiring gaze of the few Parsee families who may each night be seen scanning with curious eyes this much abused but truly unfortunate work.

We understand, in consequence of the removal of the Bombay Military offices from to-morrow to Poona, in the new Hotel Building, a memorandum has been issued for all communications to be addressed to Poona. The Hotel Building has been completed earlier than was anticipated; and already some of the financial officers have been accommodated.—*Poona Observer, May 29.*

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST Mr. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. R. B. Barton, the Acting Senior Magistrate, the charge against Mr. S. P. Framjee was called on. The charge was brought by Mr. Beattie, Agent of the Commercial Bank, and it alleged that the defendant had received Rs. 80,000 (less discount) from the Bank on the representation that he had bills of lading for 500 bales of cotton, and that he would deposit the said bills with the Bank. Bills for only 388 bales were lodged with the Bank, but the whole of the money that was to have been advanced on the 500 bales was paid to the defendant, on his representation that his firm urgently needed the money, and that the bills for the remaining 112 bales should be delivered in due course. Afterwards he confessed his inability to hand over the bills for the 112 bales, and hence the present charge. When the case came on Mr. Barton said he had received a letter from Dr. Dallas, asking for an adjournment, in his unavoidable absence. Mr. Lynch said under the circumstances, perhaps His Worship would not object to adjourning the case. The Magistrate said certainly not, but he had thought all parties were anxious to have the matter disposed of at a later period of the day. The learned Magistrate adjourned the enquiry, observing that he presumed the defendant desired the fullest enquiry. Mr. Lynch said he assured the Court that his client was most anxious to have the case enquired into. The matter will come on for hearing this morning.

ALLEGED DETENTION OF A SHIP'S REGISTER.

Yesterday Mr. Peile, solicitor, appeared before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court, with one Hurry Jackla, tindal of the ship *Rooparell*, belonging to Dongree, to prefer a charge against Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawallah, of having detained the certificate of registry of the above ship.

Mr. Louis appeared on behalf of Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy.

The complainant stated that he was tindal of the ship *Rooparell*, which belonged to Dongree, and was registered at Surat. He had not now got the certificate of registry. About a month ago he gave it to a man named Cursetjee, who was in the employ of Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy. He asked him to return the certificate. He did not return it, but said he would bring an action against him. He did not ask him for it again. Complainant thereupon informed his master Hormusjee. That register had never been returned to him. Afterwards gave instructions to his solicitors to serve a notice. Did not see the defendant again until the present day.

Mr. Louis submitted that there was no foundation for any information.

His Worship considered that there was some proof of possession.

In cross-examination by Mr. Louis, complainant said that Cursetjee demanded the register, and he gave it up.

Mr. Louis admitted the receipt of the notice.

Mr. Peile read the notice, from which it appeared that the complainant called upon the defendant to give up the register to enable the vessel to put to sea.

Mr. Louis then called Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy, who stated that he knew nothing about the ship *Rooparell*, and denied that he ever had possession of the register of that vessel, or that he had ever seen it.

On cross-examination by Mr. Peile, defendant said that he had no less than 150 registers handed to him on the day in question. He examined them all, but did not see this one.

His Worship told Mr. Peile that if his object was merely to obtain the register, there was provision made for his getting another under section XX. of Act X.

Mr. Peile thanked His Worship, and said that he was aware of that, but his object was to punish the parties detaining the register; and added that he certainly would punish any person whom he could catch detaining such certificates.

His Worship then dismissed the case.

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT IN TROUBLE.

A case came before Mr. R. B. Barton, Acting Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, in which a question of considerable importance arose as to the power of police officers to decide whether or not they are bound to receive into custody persons charged with offences. It appeared that Superintendent Hallums had refused to retain in custody a Goanese against whom a charge had been made of stealing an umbrella; and that in fact he (Mr. Hallums) had assumed magisterial powers. The question involved is certainly an important one, requiring the attention of the Commissioner of Police, for it may happen that the ends of justice will be defeated, and the liberty of the subject interfered with, if persons who have little or no legal knowledge (and who are in some cases very illiterate) are to be permitted to exercise magisterial functions. Before the case in question was gone into, Mr. Dracup, a gentleman in the service of the Government, who was the prosecutor, handed in the two following documents to Mr. Barton. The letter written by Mr. Hallums is given *verbatim et literatim.*

To J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.,
Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to bring to your notice the conduct of Mr. Superintendent Hallums, A Division, for such orders as you may think propers. Yesterday I made over to a police sepoy, on a charge of theft, a Goanese, who was, in consequence, taken to Mr. Inspector Jackson of Colaba. After hearing what I and three witnesses whom I took with me had to say Mr. Jackson sent the man to Mr. Superintendent Hallums. Mr. Hallums required the attendance of myself at his residence in the Fort. Seeing no necessity for this, having already explained the matter to the Inspector, I declined to go, but sent word that I would appear at the Police Office to prosecute on Monday morning.

Notwithstanding this Mr. Hallums kept marching the accused up and down between the Fort and Lower Colaba, from 10 a.m. to 3 p. m., and, after all, released him on the ground given in the accompanying note. I beg respectfully to submit that if, as in this case, it was incumbent on persons who prefer charges to attend on the Superintendent of a Division, after having explained all that was necessary to the Inspector, it would be the means of entailing great and unnecessary inconvenience, and where parties are not disposed to subject themselves to such inconvenience, of defeating the ends of justice.—I have, &c., WM. DRACUP,
Assistant to Consulting Engineer for Railways.

To Mr. Dracup,

Sir,—As I am responsible for persons being placed in the Chowkie upon any Charge it is necessary I should be convinced there is a charge against the party placed in the Chowkie, before going there I have heard what has been said as well as what the accused has urged in his defence I am not satisfied this man has taken your Umbrella and in the absence of any one against him: do not feel Justified in keeping him in Custody. I have taken a deal of trouble in trying to get the parties before me who knows anything of the case but you think that to much trouble you are therefore at liberty to complain if you like. I release the man.—
I am, Sir, yours, &c. C. HALLUMS,
13-5-66. Superintendent A D.

The Magistrate said he thought Mr. Dracup had adopted a very proper course in bringing the conduct of Mr. Hallums in this matter before the Court; and that on the other hand Mr. Hallums had far exceeded his duty. It was altogether beyond the province of a policeman to take upon himself magisterial duties, and so far as he (the learned Magistrate) was concerned, he would not allow such a practice. It certainly did seem an extraordinary state of things that such acts on the part of the police should have been permitted. In reply to His Worship, Mr. Jackson said he was bound to act as he did by the order of Superintendent Hallums.

His Worship dismissed the case against the Goanese, who was now charged before him, but said Mr. Hallums had no right whatever to presume as he had done in this case, and that he would not be permitted to assume such powers for the future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Prince of Wales Press Company has been in existence for two years and a half, and we are told by the public papers that 50,000 bales of cotton have been pressed by the machinery. It is natural for those who are interested in this Company to be anxious to know what has been done with the money realized. Messrs. Leckie & Co. were the original Secretaries and Treasurers, and since their failure the office has been filled by Messrs. Manockjee Limjee & Co. They, too, having failed, there remains in the direction but one gentleman, viz., Mr. Sigg, who cannot act alone. In these critical times, and especially as the accounts should have been made up to the end of December last and laid before the shareholders, the question, namely, what has become of the funds, very naturally suggests itself. It is to be hoped they have not been deposited in any of the Banks that have failed, or may be on the verge of failure. Early and definite information on this subject will oblige A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 29th May.

COLONEL CRAWFORD'S TASMANIAN SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—My attention has lately been drawn to a series of letters written by Colonel Crawford, of the Bombay Army, in which that gentleman advises his brother officers to settle in Van-Dieman's Land, or as it is now called Tasmania. To an old colonist like myself the idea seems so preposterous that people should be advised to settle in a place in which, with few exceptions, the lands no longer belong to the Crown, that for the sake of those who may wish to make the Australian Colonies their future home, I am induced to write these few lines as a warning. The only portion of Tasmania still held by the Crown are in the N. E. and N. W. portion of the Island, but they are so heavily timbered, that to make them available for agricultural purposes, a large primary outlay must be incurred, in the first instance, in clearing, but even supposing that the land were ready for the plough, it is nearly an impossibility to get the produce carried to market for want of roads. If any person should be fond of a secluded life, and merely wishes to vegetate, I grant that Tasmania is just the country to suit, but on the other hand, I take it, that persons settling in Australia have a higher aim, viz. in making a provision for their old age and for their children. The best colony in the Australian Continent to settle in is Queensland to the North of New South Wales. In this latter colony enormous tracts of country are available for settlers to be used as sheep farms, which are to be obtained by a payment of a yearly license fee of £10 and an assessment of one halfpenny per annum upon each sheep, which thrive amazingly upon the high table-land of Queensland. Any person possessed of fifteen hundred pounds sterling can commence sheep-farming comfortably, but if a few friends choose to club their capital together, the profits would be larger. The two great sources of profit in sheep-farming are the clip of wool and the yearly increase to his flocks. As there is no market for fat stock at any distance from the sea coast, the withers should be boiled down, mutton fat always commanding a price varying from £36 to £40 per ton, in addition to which the pelts are available, generally fetching from 1s. 6d., to 2s. 3d. per skin. As Indian officers cannot by any possibility know much of sheep-farming, I would advise that the services of a practical sheep-farmer should be secured either by the payment of a salary, or by a share in the profits of the station. Wheat can be grown on the station to supply flour, and after the first year the only things necessary for a family at a station to be obtained from a distance, would be a few luxuries, such as wine, &c.—I remain, &c., &c.

AN AUSTRALIAN COLONIST.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

UMBALLA, 20th May.

The season throughout the Punjaub has been most unusually cool, such an one as we deserve after the last terribly hot one; the mornings and evenings here are still very pleasant, and in Simla fires night and morning are quite necessary. Much rain and hail has fallen there, and the climate has scarcely been sufficiently genial to be pleasant; most of the native servants are sick in consequence, and many residents regret they left the plains in so great haste. The ball in honour of the Queen's birthday comes off on the 29th at Government-house, and after this it is supposed the dullness which now pervades Simla will wear off. The Commander-in-Chief is out of health, and has gone to Mahassoo, some miles out of Simla; he has sickness in his family also.

A report is in circulation here that a court of enquiry is about to investigate the conduct of a Bombay A. D. C. on His Excellency's Staff. The particulars are as yet a little obscure, but are of a serious nature.

Umballa is so thoroughly deserted, that scarce a sufficiency of officers remain to perform the station duties. There are said to be no less than twenty-six field officers and others above that rank doing general duty here, and of these but two remain, the remainder having gone to the Hills. It seems a little hard that such a proceeding should be allowed, because regimental officers have to do the entire work of the station during the hottest months. Lieutenant Swiney, of the Bengal Cavalry, I regret to say, died last night at the hotel. He was first on the general list for his troop, and newly arrived from England. He will be buried this evening.

We miss our ice supply much; none was made during the cold weather, and the exodus during the hot holds out no inducement to the many leading companies here to start a machine.

Lieutenant Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps, and of the Punjaub Commission, passed through this some days since *en route* to Bombay and England.

MATHERAN, 28th May.

"We are quite full," Sir, as our good Boniface Pinto would say, and indeed our Hill is now full of visitors, and the roads in the cool delicious mornings and evenings resound with the clatter of horses' feet and the cheerful conversation of maiden ladies and hopeful bachelors. We have our sages too, old, merry, and industrious. Matheran is really a delightful resort after the stewing atmosphere of Bombay. It becomes surprising how people can stay there.

Our indefatigable Bazaar Master keeps everything in admirable order; the supplies are better than Bombay, and at reasonable prices Imagine in the midst of the hot season, seeing your morning tray contain cool delicious lettuce, cauliflower, French beans, beet root, and other vegetables. The new bazaar is completed and is a great improvement to this little retreat. The roads are kept in perfect order, and you can at any point obtain a good canter. The water is bad, and filters in consequence are in great demand. In two things only, do the residents suffer—milk and butter: two great essential in all English families. The milk is so poor, that churn it as you will not a grain of butter can be produced, but these are trifling things in comparison to a cool and pleasurable climate, that is a *sauce piquante* to the enervated energies of a residence in hot, close, and ruined Bombay.

Our senior chaplain has left the station for his more arduous duty at the city church.

From the number of coolies that pass my nest with corrugated iron, I am led to imagine that it is the intention of our energetic Superintendent to roof over the whole Hill. Will it not be delicious during the coming monsoon? I, your poor correspondent, feel quite a delight that he is to be saved from mildew; that, through the progress of science, a corrugated chupper, is to save him from the downpour of the elements, and the umbrella-like security from the advance of hungry creditors. Why are creditors always hungry? and why don't they seek their victims in the hill tops.

Now, in a proper spirit the first shall be last, and a word for the hotel. Every miserable bachelor that requires a lung reviver, naturally goes to the hotel (the old Indian hospitality days having passed away for ever), but here he is more independent; he gets a bed to sleep upon, and a really good table with the best of liquors. Pinto buys no cheap things, and really when our nobles get together a company and establish an Alexandra like that of Kensington, may Pinto reign supreme.

BENGAL.

Mr. Brett, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of Monghyr Jail, has incurred the displeasure of Government, for allowing a prisoner to be flogged on the verbal declaration of a native doctor. The prisoner was suffering at the time from diarrhœa and dropsy, and the punishment resulted in his death.—*Englishman, May 23.*

As the result of the measures adopted in the Mofussil districts and villages, for discouraging the practice of hook-swinging, and other modes of self-torture, the late Churruck festival has passed off without any of the cruel ceremonies usually attending it.—*Id.*

An eye-witness has brought to the notice of Government a case of what is commonly called ghat murder, which occurred at Serampore on the 1st of April last. At noon that day he saw a group of men at the river's edge, with a sick or dying man up to his middle in the water and mud, while his friends were pouring Ganges' water over his head, and putting Ganges' mud into his mouth, nose, and eyes. They kept him there, treating him in this manner for about an hour and a half, and taking it in turns to hold him. Finding that he did not die, they at last lifted him out and laid him on the lowest step of the ghat above the water line, where he lay till night, they remaining by him. At dusk he was observed to have still some signs of life in him. It is clear that the unfortunate was far from being in a dying state when brought down to the river, otherwise he could not have so long survived the treatment he received.

As this is one of the worst cases of this barbarous and inhuman practice that has been brought to the notice of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has directed the magistrate to enquire into it, and submit a report to Government.

This case evinces the necessity, in populous towns like Serampore, of appointing some medical officer to visit ghats frequently, and inspect the condition of dying persons brought there. At Serampore itself the Sub-assistant Surgeon could perform this duty without much inconvenience or interference with his other duties, and the Government has directed the Commissioner of the Division to issue orders accordingly.—*Id.*

We have been informed that the property, consisting of about Rs. 50,000 in Securities, besides certain estates situated in the N. W. Provinces, belonging to one Mr. Dodsworth, an Uncovenanted Officer attached to the Public Works Department in those Provinces, who died intestate some time ago, has been ordered to be escheated to the Crown. It appears that the mother of the deceased, who is of the Mahomedan persuasion, and a European unmarried woman, by whom the deceased had two children, claimed the said property, but there being no sufficient evidence to prove the validity of their claims, the Governor General in Council has confirmed the order.—*Hurkaru, May 23.*

Dr. Crosse, of Her Majesty's 58th Regiment, it is said, some time back, while at Purneah, assaulted the head clerk of the magistrate's court, and, of course, a charge of assault was immediately preferred against him before the joint magistrate of the district. A summons was issued in due course, and was served on the doctor, who was then on his way to Benares. He, however, refused to give a receipt for the precious document, and left the station without obeying the magisterial behest.

The magistrate of the district on hearing of the doctor's recusance issued a warrant for his apprehension, giving him the option, however, of appearing by an agent to answer to the charge against him. The doctor refused to defend his case by attorney, and the commanding officer at Berhampore, where Doctor Crosse is at present stationed, refused to allow the warrant to be served. The matter having thus assumed a serious aspect, it has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to his taking proper notice of the conduct of Dr. Crosse, who, it is recommended, should be directed to return immediately to Purneah at his own expense to answer his accuser.—*Id.*

Promotion of Mr. T. Jones.—With the promotion given to the Registrar of the Bengal Secretariat, the whole of the office establishments there have been re-organized and the Assistants classified. As respects the Registrar, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has represented to the Government of India that Mr. T. Jones' salary as Registrar is Rs. 700 per mensem, but he receives other allowances in addition. They are an allowance of Rs. 100, and a commission of 10 per cent. on the receipts realized from sale proceeds of the Calcutta and Bengalee Gazettes. The average amount of commission is Rs. 269 per month. The total exceeds Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal has accordingly proposed that instead of a Registrar, an Assistant Secretary be appointed on Rs. 800 per mensem, rising by annual increase of Rupees 50 to a thousand. This will involve no additional expense; and as the Registrar, though performing the duties of an Assistant Secretary, is not authorized to sign papers and documents, the change will be materially for the benefit of the State. Mr. T. Jones is to be appointed on the maximum salary; but on a vacancy occurring, the future incumbent is to receive only 800 rupees, with the annual increase proposed. The Governor General in Council has agreed to these propositions, but as it is necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State, he has resolved to refer the matter to that functionary. Meanwhile, he has directed that Mr. Jones be vested with the powers of an Assistant Secretary, his allowances remaining the same as before.

In regard to the office establishment, the assistants have been classified like all the other establishments recently re-organized. In fact, classification is the grand panacea for all the evils in Government offices, which the supreme authorities consider as sufficient to meet the clamour and outcries of clerks, pinched by want, arising from the high rate of living in Calcutta and in the Mofussil. There will be no increase allowed just now to the Bengal Secretariat, but as the years expire, the maximum increase is calculated to be about Rupees 1,285, which, with the annual increase to be given to the Assistant Secretary, will aggregate to Rupees 1585 monthly. To this proposal, the Supreme Government has given its consent, believing that the Bengal Secretariat needed much some reform as the present.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Just as we were going to press we were informed of two cases of cholera having broken out in H. M's. 88th E. I., that one man has succumbed to the disease, and another, the master tailor, is in a very poor state.—*Oudh Gazette, May 23.*

The uncovering of the Lawrence Testimonial was conducted with all the gravity due to so solemn an occasion. The Masons, we were sorry to find, were sparse, but we are glad that the Volunteers, under Captain Joyce, mustered strong. Situated as we were, at a respectful distance from the Chief Commissioner, we were not able to catch a word of his speech. It is to be hoped that he will write it out for the benefit of the public.—*Id.*

Lahore, *17th May.*—There is one of those mischievous reports, which generally precede an outbreak, now going the rounds of the different native cities in the Punjab. It is to the effect that a certain "great Sahib," who lives in a jungle, daily sends his chuprassies out to bring to him as many natives as they can for the purpose of extracting oil from their bodies. The natives are being led to believe that the "great Sahib" in question has invested his chuprassies with supernatural powers; that they can compel any person to follow them without even uttering a word—merely by pointing once a staff to their victim's breast. When a man or woman is brought before the "great Sahib," he immediately orders him or her to be suspended by the legs over a large fire, on which is placed a vessel half filled with water, and all the fat in the unfortunate person's body is melted, and made to drip into the caldron; which fat is afterwards converted into "ghee" for the use of the "great Sahib's" army! This report, insignificant as it appears, has caused no little anxiety among the ignorant of this city; and many are afraid to walk the streets lest they should come in contact with the dreaded chuprassies; and the people believe, and firmly so, that during the Kallee Buddhar Fair, some thousands were led away and put to death by the "great Sahib!!" Probably there might have been some emigration agents at work during the fair, and that their proceedings originated this report. Nevertheless, it behoves the Government to watch the movement.—*Id.*

Peshawur, *17th May.*—"My own kossid has arrived to-day from Cabool, and has brought the following important news :—

In a battle fought at Ghuzneen between Ameer Shere Allee Khan and Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, the former was defeated and has fled, no one knows where.

Sirdars Mohamed Ufzul Khan and Mohamed Surwur Khan have been released, and have arrived at the camp. The city of Cabool has been illuminated and all sorts of rejoicings were going on."—*Delhi Gazette, May 24.*

MADRAS.

Calicut as a Railway Terminus.—The Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways has recommended that Calicut should be substituted for Beypoor as the terminus of the Madras Railway on the Western Coast. He writes:—"A place more isolated and inhospitable than the site of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

present station, or one to all appearance more unsuitable as a terminus to an extensive Railway system, it would be hard to imagine. It consists of a narrow sandridge, surrounded on three sides by water, uninhabited save by the employés of the Railway, and cut off during the monsoon from all communication with neighbouring villages and markets Upon this miserable spot passengers and goods are dropped by the trains, twice a day; and if the former wish to prosecute their journey, they have the option, either to wait for the weekly coasting steamer, or to proceed, by ferry boat and bullock coach, to some habitable place along the coast. At a distance of only seven miles to the north lies the populous and wealthy town of Calicut, the most important, with the exception of Cochin, of the western sea-ports in this Presidency. All circumstances seem to combine in pointing to Calicut as an eligible terminus for the Madras Railway. Its position as the natural outlet for the produce grown in the Wynaad and on the western slopes of the Neilgherries, as the seat of the District Courts of Law, and as the residence of the chief Civil Officers of Government; the wealth and enterprise of its mercantile community; the well supplied and crowded state of its markets; the existence of a Bank and of a Marine establishment; all tend to prove the importance of Calicut, an importance which is daily increasing." The Right Honourable the Governor in Council agrees with the Consulting Engineer in considering that the commercial importance of Calicut renders it more suitable for a terminus to the Railway than Beypoor, and observes that if Major Stewart's belief that the views of the Agent and Manager of the Railway are favourable to the extension of the line to that place be correct, this expression of opinion will doubtless be communicated to the Board of Directors in England with whom it will rest to initiate action in the matter.—*Times, May 24.*

MADRAS POLICE COURT.—23RD MAY.

LIBEL AND DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

The Acting Inspector General Medical Department versus The Publisher of the Madras Times.

THIS case came on for hearing before Mr. Clarke, in Chambers, yesterday.

Mr. John Shaw, of Messrs. Shaw and Aldritt, appeared in behalf of Doctor James Shaw, the prosecutor; and Mr. Brockman, of Messrs. Boyson, Brockman, and Prichard, on behalf of the defendant, Mr James Joseph Craen, Printer and Publisher of the *Madras Times*.

Before the case was entered into, Mr. Brockman objected to the summons on the ground that it did not set forth the section of the Penal Code under which the charge was made against the defendant.

Mr. Clarke said that the charge was generally for libel and defamation, but the particular section of the Code under which the charge was made was section 499, which he would at once insert into the summons. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Shaw proceeded to open the case.

He said that he would, in the course of the case, establish that the defendant was printer and publisher, under Act 11 of 1835, of the journal in which the defamatory article regarding Dr. Shaw had appeared; that the defendant was the printer and publisher he trusted would be admitted for form's sake for the present. Regarding the article itself, he said he was prepared to show that it was a personal attack on the prosecutor, far exceeding the fair and legitimate bounds of criticism, and therefore its appearance in the columns of the *Times* had brought the defendant completely within section 499 of the Penal Code. The whole article, he submitted, was libellous; the whole tone of it defamatory. He would particularly call the attention of the Court to the following passage. (The learned gentleman here quoted Exhibit C.) There were remarks, he continued, which nothing could justify a man in giving utterance to in public, and they fully bore out in themselves the truth of the charge brought against the defendant. He would also show in some respect, the malice of this attack, and for that purpose he would direct the attention of the Court to the passage beginning with "We observe that Lord Napier" &c. (Mr Shaw here read out an extract from the article of 4th May, marked B.) The whole *animus* of this passage, there could be no doubt at all, was to deprive his client, Dr. Shaw, of his present post. These were the particular passages which specially set forth the libel and defamation for which his client sought a remedy, but he would submit that the whole tenor and tone of the article of the 4th May last was libellous. He would now read to the Court, from the article of the 9th May, what was intended for an apology, but which in reality was nothing more than an epitome of the libellous and defamatory statements made in the article of the 4th May. The passage in the article of the 9th was this:—"We have nothing whatever to say against Mr. Shaw as an amiable member of Madras society for upwards of a quarter of a century," but though allowing that "as a lady's doctor he is beyond praise," we argued, that the fact of his having spent the majority of his years of service in civil employ disqualified him to a certain extent for the Military Medical control of the Madras Army. We asserted that "no one will presume for a moment to say that in the matter of merit the services of Mr. Shaw are superior to those of some of his subordinates," that his career had been "insignificant," and that he is "peculiarly unfitted for the appointment on account of the hastiness of his temper, his quickness to form and act on prejudices, and his inability to sympathise with the troubles of ill-paid subordinates." We regretted that he had failed "to keep himself *au courant* with medical science, and that he is disposed to discredit the importance if not even to discourage the acquisition of knowledge of which he is painfully ignorant." This was in effect repeating what had been so libellously stated in the article of the 4th May. The sneering way in which the allusions were made to Dr. Shaw, though trifling, when taken separately, taken altogether were libellous in the extreme. The article of the 9th May did not amount to an apology, inasmuch as it did nothing more than repeat what was said on the 4th May. It was no expression of regret whatever, though in the following passage from the letter of the defendant's solicitors, dated 5th May, the word "regret" does occur. "Much as he regrets that anything contained in the article to which your client Dr. Shaw has taken exception should have given that gentleman any annoyance, he fails to detect in the article anything other than a fair critique upon him in his public official capacity."

The question, then, for the Court to decide was whether the article of the 4th May last in the *Madras Times* was or was not such as far exceeded the bounds of fair and legitimate criticism. In support that it was a fair one, the *Times* of the 9th instant had quoted from the *London Spectator* an article entitled "Army Doctors," where particular allusion was made to Sir James Gibson, Director General of the Army, Medical Department, in terms which it was contended were far more defamatory and libellous than those which the *Madras Times* had employed against his client. Far from this being the case, it was singular enough that, on comparing these two articles, it was seen as clearly as possible that there was a great difference between attacking a man's personal character and his public career. The *London Spectator* had made use of language which was mild in comparison with the language of the *Madras Times*, though the former was in itself libellous, yet not so libellous as the latter. Mr. Shaw then cited the *Saturday Review* which had in November last most amusingly criticised a tragedy by Martin Tupper, which criticism was replied to by *Punch*. Anything which had subsequently appeared in the *Times*, Mr. Shaw continued, did not amount to an apology. It was simply an attempt to justify the libel, and therefore his client had thought it necessary to go on with his case against the defendant. The present defendant it was true was to be supposed to have been the author of libel, nor indeed could it be expected that he knew who the author was. Nevertheless it was a policy of the law, a wise one, that some person should be made responsible for what appeared in the public journals, to whom every allowance was made for all fair and legitimate criticism, it would not be supposed that journals should abuse their privileges with impunity. He would take it for granted, for the purpose of responsibility, that defendant was aware of the appearance of the defamatory article against Doctor Shaw. It was very honourable conduct on the part of the defendant that he should refuse to betary the confidence that had been reposed in him, and not to give up the name of the author of the article. But whether it was equally honourable on the part of the writer of that article to shield himself behind Mr. Craen, was a question into which he was not called upon to enter now. He would submit, in conclusion, that he had said enough to induce the Court to send the case against the defendant up to the High Court. He would now put in a certified copy of the declaration under which the defendant was acknowledged printer and publisher of the *Madras Times*.

A certified copy of the declaration was then handed in by Mr. Shaw, but the Court refused to take it in evidence till Mr. Brooke's signature to the declaration had been proved.

A messenger was accordingly sent to the Solicitor's office to bring a clerk who could swear to Mr. Brooke's signature. Pending his arrival, the following evidence was taken:—

James Shaw, sworn, states,—I am a Medical Officer in the service of the Government of Madras. I am at present Officiating Principal Inspector General Medical Department. I reside at the Adyar. I am a subscriber to the *Madras Times*. I produce a copy of that paper of the 4th of May, furnished to me in the ordinary course as a subscriber. It is issued daily, Sundays excepted. I point out in the leading editorial article in the same paper the imputations cast upon me, against my person both in my official and professional character. I refer especially to parts in the said article now respectively marked A, B, C, and D. The imputations referred to most undoubtedly are calculated to do me harm. I refer especially to the passage marked B, which is to be taken in context with the rest. The innuendoes throughout the article are calculated to lower me in the estimation of others, both in my professional and official position, as a Medical Officer and as Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department. It also must have the effect to lower my intellectual character. I refer also to B again, which shows the *animus* of the article. I do not know who the writer is. I never saw the defendant, James Joseph Craen, to my knowledge before.

Cross-examined.—My only application to the publisher with reference to his article was through my solicitors. This is the letter signed by Messrs. Shaw and Aldritt (marked No. 1.) The letter No. 2 now produced I believe to be the original sent in answer to my solicitors. I have seen the article of the 9th May now marked No. 3.

They said that their facts may be wrong and their information incorrect. I do not believe they meant to set me right, judging from the foregoing part of the article. [It was like throwing dirty water over you, and then professing to wipe it off.] I read the article of the 9th May and did not believe it. [The Court here objected to put down Mr. Brockman's question "Did you understand the article?"] I did not accept it as an expression of regret taking it with the rest of the article. I did not believe it, and therefore did not understand it as an expression of regret. [It was like kicking one on the backside and then begging his pardon.] I decline to say whether at the time I gave instructions for No. 1. I had in my mind's eye any person as the writer of the article of the 4th May. I now believe the writer of the article is in Court, and is Mr. Lawson. I can't tell when I arrived at that belief. I believed Mr. Lawson was the writer at the time I gave instructions for No. 1. I decline to state whether at the time I gave instructions to my solicitors, I had in my mind's eye any person or persons who furnished the writer with materials for the article of the 4th May. I have been introduced to Mr. Lawson, but have had no social intercourse with him. It is impossible for one to say whether the article of the 4th May has done me harm with any one or anywhere. There is no time to show whether the article will deprive me of my appointment or not. I am still officiating in my office as I was on the 4th of May. I am not in a position to judge whether I have been lowered in the estimation of my colleagues or friends in my professional or official capacity. A does not contain any imputation on my professional capacity, but it is full of impertinence. [Mr John Shaw here objected to the question.] He said that Mr. Brockman was taking the place of Judge, Jury, and Counsel, in endeavouring to get out of Dr. Shaw his opinion whether portions of the article contained imputations or not. Mr. Brockman replied that he was simply doing what Mr. Shaw had done. It was his duty to bring A, B, C, D before him to put the question on cross-examination so as to make out what was the prosecutor's real opinion. The question after some further discussion was allowed. [Finding that perhaps he was saying too much on cross-examination, the prosecutor appealed to his solicitor for guidance by saying, "kindly stop me, John, when I am answering questions I ought not to answer."] I do most decidedly consider the part marked A as a libel on my professional and official character. I consider the whole sentence of which A forms part refers to me; as to B there are anticipated changes in the Medical Department, but so far as I am aware they will not necessitate the consideration of the services of other Medical Officers. As to part marked C, I consider it as gross a libel as could be.

Re-examined.—I did not take the article of the 9th May as a withdrawal of the writer's opinion of the truth of the charges made in the article of the 4th May.

John D'Monte, sworn, states.—I am a clerk in the office of Shaw and Aldritt. This is Mr. Brooke's signature to this document marked E, which I produce. [This was a certified copy of the Registration by the defendant of the *Times* Press and paper, and himself as publisher.] Mr. Brooke is Assistant Registrar of the High Court. I know the defendant James Joseph Craen. He is the person referred to in exhibit E.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Brockman then, in behalf of the defendant, said that, before going into the case, he had two objections to urge, that Mr. Shaw had completely failed to make his client liable; first, because there was no proof that the paper which contained the alleged libel had issued from Mr. Craen as Printer and Publisher. The certified copy of the declaration to that was not sufficient. Mr. Craen's signature to the document ought to have been proved; and secondly that there was no proof that the paper was published and issued at the *Times* Press and served on the prosecutor by the defendant.

Mr. Clarke overruled both objections. With regard to the first, he said that Act 11 of 1835 provided that a certified copy of such declarations was sufficient for purposes of evidence; and with regard to the second, the same Act provided that every Printer and Publisher of a newspaper was bound under a penalty of Rs. 5,000, to insert his name and the place of publication, and that the words printed and published by J. J Craen at the *Times* Press were sufficient to charge the defendant with the publication.

Mr. Brockman replied that, as the Court had overruled both his objections, he would now address himself to the facts of the case. His observations were chiefly confined to the regret that must be felt that Doctor Shaw had refused to answer questions put with the direct view of disabusing the minds of those who might think that the writer of the article, or the furnisher of the materials on which that article was based, was influenced by personal malice towards Dr. Shaw. When questions were thus put, Mr. Brockman said, it was very evident that Dr. Shaw had some party or parties in his mind's eye, whom he supposed to have furnished the materials on which the article was based; and yet when the questions were put he refused to answer them.

[Dr. Shaw here made an objection to any personal allusions to himself on Mr. Brockman's part. The Court said it was no personal allusion but one which Mr. Brockman thought necessary for the conduct of his case.]

Mr. Brockman continued that when it would have given the Publisher and the Editor of the *Times* pleasure to have set Dr. Shaw right on these suspicions of malice on his part, he had refused to answer; as the case stood now, and as the Court had not compelled Mr. Shaw to answer, he would not add anything more on the point. Nobody could regard this proceeding but with feelings of deep regret, as it would compel the Publisher and Editor of the paper to produce gentlemen, who had the highest personal respect for Mr. Shaw, to bear evidence to the statements made in the article of the 4th May, and that course he might have saved himself, had he answered the questions put to him at the beginning. Mr. Brockman concluded with an expression of regret that any observations he felt called upon to make in the conduct of his case should have caused Mr. Shaw personal offence.

Mr. Clarke then said that he had never had a more painful duty than that which he was called upon to perform that day. No person could regret more than he did that any restraint or coercion which might be attempted to be put upon the liberty of the Press. But while conceding thus far, he was not disposed to hold, that any man should lightly abuse the privilege and shelter himself under anonymous writing. A great deal had been said about the feelings that had actuated Dr. Shaw in bringing the present action, but he could not agree with Mr. Brockman on this point. No doubt the defendant would have been glad to have taken advantage of any opportunity to make an apology to Dr. Shaw, and thus to avoid the charge, but since the 9th May nothing had been done to assuage the wounded feelings of the prosecutor. Dr. Shaw had therefore no alternative in vindication of and justice to his own character, but to adopt the course he had taken. Mr. Brockman had not gone into the question of facts to show that what had been stated against Dr. Shaw was not so grossly libellous and defamatory, as to make it necessary that the case should go before the High Court. His opinion was that exhibits A, B, C, D contained imputations and innuendoes of a highly libellous and defamatory character, and came within the provisions of section 499 of the Code. He was of opinion also that these remarks would tend to lower Dr. Shaw in the estimation of the public; but Dr. Shaw had a public character to maintain, and he (Mr. Clarke) had no alternative but to commit the defendant, James Joseph Craen, to the ensuing Sessions of the High Court, there to stand his trial under Section 499 of the Penal Code. At the same time he was not disposed to send the defendant to jail, provided he found two good sureties.

Bail was then given for the appearance of defendant, on his own recognisances, and the recognisances of Mr. T. W. Wray of the *Athenæum and Daily News*, and Mr. C.A. Lawson of the *Times*.

The following were the extracts from the article of the 4th May, which were put in evidence by the prosecution as specially constituting the libel and defamation:—

(A.)

.... and lastly, if not chiefly, that he should be known to medical officers as a friend of the service, and as one endowed with a quota of that "*intelligence*" Mr. Shaw is himself willing to concede to but a few.

(B.)

We observe Lord Napier has not committed himself to making Mr. Shaw the full blown chief at once; he is "acting;" before the period for *confirmation* arrives the Army List, and the services of other medical officers, who are indeed army surgeons will probably engage the attention of the Governor.

(C.)

But, Mr. Shaw is disqualified for the office he now holds, not only on account of his insignificant career; he is, we regret to say, peculiarly unfitted for the appointment on account of the hastiness of his temper, his quickness to form and act on prejudices, and his inability to sympathise with the troubles of ill-paid subordinates. He never has been an apothecary himself, and he refuses to urge the Government to act with reasonable liberality towards a class of men without whose services his department would come to a standstill. He has hitherto succeeded in life without taking the trouble to keep himself *au courant* with medical science, and he is disposed to discredit the importance, if not even to discourage the acquisition of knowledge of which he is painfully ignorant.

(D.)

It may be a consolation to Lord Napier to reflect that in appointing Mr. Shaw to the Acting Principal Inspector Generalship, he has acted in accordance with Sir W. Denison's wish.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May 24.*

THE PEASANT CULTIVATORS OF BENGAL.

(From the Indian Daily News, May 23.)

AT no period within the memory of the present generation have the peasant cultivators of Bengal led other than a hand-to-mouth existence. The high prices which have ruled of recent years have enriched the province, without in a corresponding degree improving the condition of the cultivator. The latter, despite all the legislation which has been enacted in his interest and favour, is very nearly as much as ever at the mercy of his Zemindar, that is, at least, in the trans-suburban districts. In days gone by, if the Zemindar were a good and enquitable man, the ryot fared well; if, on the contrary, he were oppressive and extortionate, then oppression and extortion were what the ryot had to look for. Indeed, it may be safely said that for the cultivator there was in those times no prescribed legal redress. Since then, ryot rights have been defined, and as it were secured by statute; nevertheless, because of obstructive and retardatory influences, the contemplated good results have either not followed, or are but slowly and faintly looming in the distance. True, there is not now the avowed, that is undisguised, oppression which thirty years ago it was the fashion to consider necessary to the profitable management of a Bengal state. No Zemindar, unless in very remote quarters, will at the present day venture to torture or imprison a refractory ryot, or to extort from him as enormous a proportion of the gross produce as formerly. In this, and in many other respects, there has been a marked amelioration. Still the improvement has not been sufficient to place it within the ryot's power to secure himself, by his own industry and energy, against periodical destitution. A single bad season reduces the cultivators of Bengal to helpless want, and this, too, despite the teeming natural advantages of the province; and thus is secured for the edification and marvel of the rest of the world the curious recurring spectacle of whole districts starving, which, if well managed, might at all times feed several times their existent population. Of very late years the cultivators of the other parts of India have happily ceased to be wholly dependent on a single season, and accordingly we hear no cries of famine: just now from Bombay, the Punjaub, the North West, or the Central Provinces, though the causes which have led to scarcity in Bengal have had their full influence in those quarters also. If rice is abnormally high-priced here, the corresponding staples of food are similarly dear in the other provinces. Indeed, the scarcity was first felt outside Bengal, and quantities of grain went hence to the dear markets so caused elsewhere. In those places, however, though food attained to something like famine rates, there was the money to buy it. With the high proceeds of their exported cotton, flax, comb, &c., the people asked for grain to buy, not for the money to buy it with. They are differently circumstanced to the ryotry of Bengal, who, if they rear valuable crops, must practically pay away, to either Zemindar or middleman, nearly the whole sale-proceeds thereof, even to the extent of having to borrow, at extortionate interest, seed for the next crop. Many people think that Act X. of 1859 at least secures to the ryot land at a fair and equitable rate of rent according to the Malthusian formula. If generally certain of this, the ryots would be about as well off as is necessary. But they have no surety of the kind. Act X., it is true, was made to work annoyingly adverse as regards planter-zemindars, but in all such cases the indigo grievance had made the ryotry as one; and the planters, moreover, are Europeans, not Natives,—a very important consideration when we come to know that the ryot is apt to regard the fair demand of the white man as less endurable than positive extortion at the hands of one of his own colour and race. But in the majority of cases the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal are as yet almost altogether uninfluenced by the Rent Act. The existence of that law and the character of its provisions are well understood by the ryotry, but in general they still lack the spirit to avail themselves of its provisions against a native Zemindar. It was only a few days ago that there appeared in the columns of a daily contemporary an article on the probable working of the registration law, evidently written by some one well acquainted with Mofussil affairs, in which was pointed out the futility of expecting the ryot to avail himself of his right in law to demand a *pottah* or lease from his Zemindar, to whom he stood in a relation even more abject than that of serf to lord! And this is still practically the case in the greater part of Bengal, and must, we are afraid, continue to be so for years to come. In fact, throughout most part of the presidency proper the Zemindar, if he does not take from the ryot of the produce of the land, all in excess of what is actually requisite to the ryot's subsistence, contrives, by one means or other, to take from him more than—accepting even Sir Barnes Peacock's interpretation of the Act X—is "fair and equitable." Indeed, under the existing Zemindary system of Bengal, it is simply impossible for the cultivating class to lay up wherewithal in the shape of money, or in any other way, to tide over a season of drought, or of ruined crops from any other cause or causes, and even of the benefits which the demand for Indian produce at high prices has conferred on Bengal, an inordinate share has passed to others than the cultivating ryots. Speaking of those under whom the ryots hold land, it is but fair to say that they are not all Zemindars. The great development of the past ten years has benefited some of the great Zemindars just as little as it has the cultivating class. The practical absence of rights of occupancy up to 1859 had the effect of flooding Bengal with a host of middlemen to the detriment of landlord and cultivator alike. The bare existence of such an evil has been a bar to all improvements, and some idea of its calamitous incidence may be formed from the fact that in some instances more than a dozen lessees intervene between the actual cultivator and the Zemindar paying land-tax direct to the State.

It is in the presence of this depressing condition of things as regards the working ryot, that we advocate the right of that class, not to a regular system of Poor Law relief as in England, but to aid in years of scarcity, by means of employment on works of utility, provided to an extent calculated to ensure the afflicted district something approaching the normal supply of food. Systematic arrangements of this kind might be perfected, which would not only not entail loss on the community, but ensure it a gain, and the steady tendency of which would, moreover, be to ultimately shut out famines altogether, at least all famines from such causes as drought. Nor would what we are about to propose in this way be other than the resuscitation of an ancient Indian administrative expedient. Under the Hindu governments there was a special tax paid by the land for the construction and repair of tanks, reservoirs, and other works of irrigation. This tax was altogether independent of the State land demand, and was virtually a local public works tax. It was principally levied in the Madras, Central, and Southern districts of India, and to it we may fairly trace the origin of those magnificent reservoirs and tanks for the storing of water for purposes of irrigation, whose immense proportions, as evidenced by the existing ruins, strike with astonishment even the enlightened Briton of the present day. Surely this country stands as much in need of such works now, and is as well able to compass their construction as in the days of the old Hindu dynasties. The benefits they would confer are not less desirable than of old. There is no part of this vast country which may not be said to actually thirst for such contrivances: at any rate such works are largely required in the districts now suffering because of past drought, and commencing their construction there would be affording the people wherewithal to provide food to sustain life.

As a step in this direction, we venture to suggest the propriety of an Act authorizing the levy of a Local Public Works and Famine Relief Cess, the funds so raised to be reserved for the construction of irrigational and other obviously beneficial works, in any districts in which famine or dearth may have become imminent.

A RAILWAY RIDE THROUGH EGYPT.

(From the Deccan Herald.)

LONDON, 2ND MAY, 1866.

AN unfortunate accident in the Bay of Biscay has prevented me transcribing my notes, and forwarding them according to promise. It is, however, better to redeem a pledge late than never; and with this cheerful maxim to stimulate me, I beg to forward you a few remarks upon what I observed. The Red Sea would not be at all interesting, were it not for historical associations. We saw portions of the route by which the Israelites reached the Promised Land. Sinai, with a crest of clouds, loomed through the haze of the desert solemn and majestic, recalling memories of by gone ages, when a pillar of fog by day, and a pillar of flame by night, guided the chosen people into the Promised Land. But, as the evening closes round, and as the darkness discloses the myriad worlds of star-studded immensity, the mind is recalled from the past to the present Instead of the psaltery and harp, we hear the soft notes of the violin and the cornopean. We see sylphlike forms gliding through the mazes of the dance, and catch now and again the rays from eyes brilliant as the stars glassed in the sea, and delusive as the mirage that deceives us on the shore. This last idea, I may remark, is not my own; I borrowed it from a youth who, having partaken too freely of plum-pudding for dinner, was obliged to refrain from all excitement, lest digestion might refuse to wait upon appetite, and place him upon the starvation list. When ungorged, he was a tolerably cheerful fellow, could sing a good song, and frighten, with hideous grimaces, the children into fits. The nurses could not, at first, imagine what was the matter with their little charges—attributing their screams to "wind on the stummick," or "the hinfluenja." But young Cockspur was pitiless—so much so, indeed, that a funny fellow called him "a *rum-shrub* in the Nursery." When we arrived at Suez, we found the hotel full; and the passengers by the *Malta* had, therefore, to sit down and "rough it" among the luggage. The hotel is a very good one—well furnished, and well liquored. The charges are however, high, and the food presents all the appearance of a pic-nic entertainment a week old. I lunched on ham, fine white-bread, a cube of cheese, and a tumbler or two of excellent ale, which in the absence of waiters, I procured from the Bar myself—an intelligent lady pumping up the fluid, and putting away the coin. Returning to the table, I began to feel uneasy about the payment for the lunch. Waiters were hurrying about, but no one would come near me. At last a fellow-passenger approached and asked me where I felt the pain. I explained. He pointed to the door, and told me to make my way out, adding—"if that does not bring Froggy to the front, depend upon it, the people have put you down as a personal friend of the Emperor in disguise." Acting upon this friendly suggestion, I made my way for the door, when I heard a voice behind me saying something about a silver plate, which I am told is French, "for if you please." I dropped a rupee into his open palm, and he skipped off with a grin of satisfaction. Let my Bombay friends do as I did—help themselves, and leave the waiters to find, or lose them, as Fate may determine. We were only at Suez about four hours, but during that brief space of time I saw enough to convince me that we have permitted a nest of French hornets to settle in Egypt, which will partially neutralize the Imperial advantages which we derive from Aden and the Red Sea As the time approached for starting, we got into the railway-carriage in which we were to ride to Cairo—the P. and O. Company's Agents having the audacity to compel Southampton passengers to remain in the dirtiest city in Asia, until a few hours before the steamer is ready to sail from Alexandria. The arrangement is most arbitrary, and, I think, passengers might recover damages for unwarrantable detention. I went, after a miserable ride across the desert, to Shepherd's hotel—a most filthy place, as far as the rooms are concerned. The table is, however, well supplied, the drinks good, and the charges not unreasonable. The lady who presides at the bar is courteous and obliging; and the smile with which she hands a customer change is as enchanting, as the spirit is elevating. While leaning over the railing of the hotel verandah, I was accosted by a dragoman, who informed me that if I wished to make myself at home in Grand Cairo, I had better engage him during my stay. He was an intelligent-looking man, clad in a suit of brown cloth, and I told him that he might take charge of me for a few hours. To this he assented, and hiring a carriage, we drove off to a barber's shop in which I got shaved and shampooed, and upon the conclusion of the operations, found myself refreshed, and my appearance generally improved. My dragoman told me that the shop was a very good shaving-place, and that his friend General Outram had his hair cut in the self-same place of business. This remark called my attention to the guide, and I perceived that his countenance wore a sadder expression than was customary. "Did you know Sir James Outram?" I asked. The reply was the production of a small pocket-book, from which I gathered that the Indian Bayard had, in the dragoman's company, visited the Pyramids, and all the objects of interest within the compass of a hundred miles. By this time we were seated in the shop of a confectioner, and the dragoman proposed a slight refection of pale ale, cheese, and crackers. Upon finding that General Outram had partaken of a similar restorative, assent was at once given, and the tumbler and the dragoman "liquored up" as if they had known each other for years. Invigorated by the repast, the guide proposed a drive to the Grand Mosque, which, according to his account, tipped over the Taj, and dwarfed St. Peter's Getting into our carriage—a very neat turn-out, lined with drab, and drawn by a pair of very decent Arabs—a way was made through the crowded streets, the whip being applied to the multitude of bipeds to clear a way for the quadrupeds. At last we reached the base of a hill—nearly perpendicular, and crowned with a mosque. The steepness did not in the least impede the progress of the steeds: they ran up the ascent like flies up a wall, and only stopped at the bottom of a long flight of steps. Here we dismounted, and climbed our way to the top, passing an Egyptian guard of soldiers, clothed and equipped after the fashion of the Algerine soldiers of France. Before entering the mosque, we were supplied with stocks, which an attendant put over our boots, and thus prepared we entered the sacred edifice. The structure is magnificent, built of gigantic blocks of polished marble, and covered with the most beautiful arabesque work. The floor was covered with a magnificent carpet, and the light penetrating from above, through windows of coloured glass, imparted to the whole interior an aspect of subdued repose, such as is seldom seen in the Moslem places of worship in India. I asked the dragoman, why he did not take his shoes off like a good Mussulman? He gave a sardonic grin, and stated that he was a Christian. After the pale ale performance, if he had stated that he was a follower of Osiris and Iris, we should not have been in the least astonished. Going out of the interior of the mosque, a beautiful picture presented itself. Cairo lay at our feet; the pyramids, in the distance, loomed grey and misty through the haze; and the Nile, in lines of silver, seemed to lace the land cape. But time and tide admit of but little dreaming on a journey, and our dragoman stated that we had better descend, in case telegrams had arrived from Alexandria, ordering our departure. On reaching the carriage, the dragoman proposed that we should drive to a place where some excellent English ale was sold, and, being thirsty, the proposition was adopted. The fluid justified the guide's recommendation, and gratified and refreshed, we returned to the hotel to find that we were to pass another night in Cairo. The evening was, however, enlivened by the arrival of a consignment of outward-bound passengers, and the music, at dinner, of a band of German or Hungarian female musicians. Our dragoman waited upon us with the attention of a butler, carrying off all manner of pastry and fruit to the *baba-lok*, in a remote part of the hotel, as if he had been personally acquainted with them for years. In the morning he assisted us to the train, saw us comfortably seated, and smiled adieu, as the engine screamed "clear the way!" Before leaving Cairo, I may mention that I learned from my guide the following particulars:—The city contains a population of nearly 350,000 souls. The magnates of the land are principally Turks, and the foreigners are, for the most part, Frenchmen and Italians. The city may be said to stand in a grove of acacias and sycamores. Palaces, mosques, hovels and huts stand side by side, and health and disease jostle each other in the crowded and filthy streets. The houses are all ornamented with carving, but were embellishment sacrificed to cleanliness, the capital of Egypt might get rid of some of the old plagues which made their appearance in Pharoah's time. Cairo is the true type of one of the old Oriental cities described in Eastern romance. It seems to defy progress and to rejoice at its own deformity. Upon leaving Cairo, you pass many interesting objects on the way, but the want of a reliable hand-book, renders the trip to Alexandria less attractive than it would otherwise be. Owing to our detention, we had but little time at our disposal to look around us at Alexandria. In fact, we were passed from the train to the steam tender, and from the latter to the *Euxine*, the vessel destined to carry us to Southampton. In my next, I shall give you an outline of our voyage from Egypt to England. But before concluding, I cannot help observing that we have permitted Louis Napoleon to convert Egypt into a French province. The fact is patent to the world. The bazars of Cairo and Suez are full of French camp-followers. No one can make the mistake of putting them down as shopkeepers. They can scarcely conceal their insolence, when Englishmen enter their dirty little dens to make purchases. Their manners smack of the camp and demonstrate that the canteen, and not the counter, is the place to which they have been longest accustomed. I would not mind, in conjunction with a few congenial souls, having an evening stroll through the bazaars of Cairo, just for the sake of touching up the sensibilities of "Mounseer" with a shillalagh should he feel irritated at the sight of an Anglo-Saxon. English ministers may shut their eyes to the fact as long and as close as they please, but that our soldiers will find warm work laid out for them in Egypt some day, is a truth so manifest, that few who have travelled would venture to contradict it. The question of peace or war is one which rises far above the policy of nations. We do not know the instant when the dogs of war may be unleashed in Europe, and it is not difficult to perceive that both the British bull-dog and the French poodle will be drawn into the fight, and that too on opposite sides. Louis Napoleon has now a powerful fleet plying between Saigon and Suez, and in every position of importance, across the Isthmus, his so-called "workmen" are to be found in thousands. But a few blasts of the war-bugle would soon transform his canal-sinkers into soldiers, and a war declaration would convert his Imperial packets into well-equipped steam privateers. The old Indian Navy, which could have given a good account of such buccaneers, has been, by the sagacity of our statesmen, swept from the face of the waters, and our fleets in Asiatic seas are totally inadequate even to protect the capitals of our Eastern dependencies.

THE BRITISH DOG.

(From the Athenæum, April 18)

THE compiler of these volumes may be said to have curtailed the labours of all future writers who take the dog for a subject. Mr. Jesse has brought together a vast amount of prose and verse which has been said and sung by others on the dog. He has written largely himself on this matter—a matter in which he is as Sir Oracle; and when he opes his mouth let no dog bark. The collection, indeed, would seem to be of the superfluity of the author's materials, for which, having no other or further use, he piles them up, as it were, in a couple of carts, and shoots the double load at the feet of the public.

Had Mr. Jesse only kept to his text, and while engaged in researches after the British dog had not gone astray after Ulysses' acute friend *Argus*, or the Lirony and Lirettes of French *salons* and armies,—had he left the dogs of Alcibiades and Andronicus and other dog fanciers to the records wherein their several tales are told, and confined himself to the history promised in his title, he would have furnished a more readable book. There is, at present, too much and too little of it. Too much of poetry on the dog, verses of all sorts—the name of the lowest in quality will suggest itself;—and too little of a thorough philosophical, psychological, and historical record of the English dog.

Mr. Jesse has chosen to treat of the animal generally; and we may praise his industry, although we cannot always laud his zeal or eulogize his judgment. He celebrates a quadruped in which he discovers virtues, feelings, and powers of mind of forty distinct qualities. Thirty-nine of these are not always to be found recorded in the natural history of Christians. Only one is of a questionable but yet a heroic quality, and man exhibits this much more largely, than the dog—namely, revenge

But with all his thirty-nine articles of virtue, beginning with love and ending with submission, there have been very sad dogs, who have brought down disgrace on the families of which they have been the unworthy members. Nevertheless, to render them justice, they have not been worse in this respect than other animals. In a French antiquarian work, M. Berriat Saint-Prix gives a list of a hundred trials of animals in the Middle Ages, trials solemnly held before legal tribunals, for offences committed against human life and property. There are only four cases of dogs being thus placed in the dock. In 1525 a dog was tried by the parliament of Toulouse, and in 1640 one of the gentler sex was in jeopardy before the magistrates at Meaux. In the year 1601 the tribunal at Brie tried a dog for his life; and four years later the justices of the peace of Chartres adjudicated in the case of a female of the family to which she was a continual and intolerable disgrace. These queer but serious trials of animals began, as far as we may judge by the list of M. Berriat, in 1120, at Laon, with an action against a swarm of destructive caterpillars, and closed in 1741, with the trial of a cow, at Poitou.

These proceedings against animals, some of which had injured, and others had, wilfully or otherwise, caused the death of a man, were conducted with all the legal forms of courts of justice; the offender, where it was possible, being present. The authority for such proceeding is as old as the Mosaic law, which directs that if man or woman were struck by the horn of a bullock, and death followed, the bullock should be stoned, and the flesh be pronounced unfit for food. In our own country, the *deodands* which were awarded by coroner's juries on animals causing the death of human beings—which deodands were really fines on the owners of the offending animals—were parts of an observance which began with the Mosaic law, and did not cease in France till the middle of last century.

Mr. Jesse notices two cases only of dogs committing suicide; one by a foxhound,—the last dog in the world that has any right to be weary of existence. The second was a little Havanna dog, belonging to the landlady of an inn at Honfleur. For the cure of some disease a seton had been run through its neck. The pain and annoyance became at length so intolerable, that the impatient and unphilosophical dog at last ran down to the sea, swam out some distance, plunged its head under water, and drowned itself.

We have said that a foxhound has really no justification in becoming tired of a life which is made so pleasant to him. Any person acquainted with English kennels will know how carefully, with respect to diet, lodging, cleanliness, and exercise, such hounds are tended. Of course it is a rank vulgarity to call such *hounds* "dogs"; but on the part of the keepers, whips, or huntsmen this is sometimes unavoidable, but in one case only. When visitors inspect well-ordered kennels,—such a one, for instance, as that at Ashridge, one of the best kept in the kingdom, not excepting those at Bramham,—the huntsman, to show his own influence and the hounds' intelligence, will perhaps shout "Dogs out!" Whereupon the male hounds only will come leaping, baying, barking, and rapidly circling round the visitor, as he turns round too, keeping them at a distance with his whip. All this time the female hounds remain submissively within the kennel Some, jealous of the honour enjoyed by the *dogs*, sigh or murmur, or even growl a little; others gaze wistfully through the door into the court where their fellows are receiving the visitors; those of prouder spirit pace restlessly to and fro, giving now and then a snuff of contempt at the bad taste of their keepers; a few lie silent and apparently indifferent. But when the dogs return to the kennel, there is a sort of congratulatory chorus of barks and waving of tails to receive them. Then, perhaps, comes the hoped-for call from the keeper, "Bitches out!" In an instant, not standing on the order of their going, but full of joyous obedience, they leap down from their beds, and bound exultingly into the yard, look back ever and again, with an air of triumph, at the dogs, whose turn it is to keep house, and at length grow into a sort of fury of exultation, which renders it difficult for the visitor to keep them down or at a distance. At the word to return, they obey with a pretty sort of reluctance, but perfect submission, such as a bevy of young sisters might show under paternal behest which takes them from a ball soon after midnight.

READINGS BY MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

(From the Scotchman, April 21.)

"A MAN can't write his eye (at least I don't know how to), nor yet can a man write his voice, nor the quickness of his action, nor his general spicy way." So says Doctor Marigold; and in the saying lies all the difference between reading Dickens, and hearing Dickens himself read his own works. Whence the enthusiastic desire manifested here the other day to be present when Thomas Carlyle, "writer of books," spoke in this same Music Hall, but that every one learns, or thinks he learns, something of and from an author by seeing him face to face, and listening to his living voice, more than can be gathered even from the most gifted and speaking of his printed pages? And if the eye, and action, and voice of the abstruse thinker, untrained as these are to express his thought, serve to illustrate and expound it to the student of his works, how much more expressive must such living illustration be in the case of a delineator of character like Dickens, accomplished in all the arts of such exposition, and using all these arts in his own "general spicy way?" The popularity of Charles Dickens's reading is thus due both to an obvious and a more occult cause. As a display of a modified and most pleasing form of histrionic talent, they can be enjoyed by the least literate; while those who are familiar with his books find their pages illuminated by his own rendering of them, with a vividness like that implied in the hyperbolical compliment, that to see Kean's acting was like reading Shakspeare by flashes of lightning. But, in the present case, the light is not fitful: it is a clear and full, but well-ordered flame—a Lamp of Power, as Mr Ruskin might call it, in the hand of the maker and master. Thackeray said that Fielding's wit flashed upon a rogue like a bull's-eye; and the homely simile exactly suited the sort of every day flavour of Fielding's genius. The light, again, which Dickens throws on his characters—rogues and their opposites alike—is always tinged by the hues of his own varied and powerful imagination. If to read a story of Dickens' may be said to remind one of looking on a painted window, crowded with characters and full of cunning devices, to hear the story read by Dickens himself is to look on the same window with the sun shining behind it; when the figures glow afresh, and the quaint devices come forth with a grace and force before unappreciated, if not even altogether unnoted.

Something like this must have been the feeling of most of the large audience in the Music Hall on Wednesday, who listened to "Doctor Marigold." This little sketch is one of the latest, and it is one of the best of Mr. Dickens's now numerous Christmas stories. It appeared originally in the extra Christmas number of *All the Year Round* for 1865. It is full of all the best qualities of "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "The Carol," published some quarter of a century before it; and it has a mellowed power and a delicacy of handling and colouring, that entitle it to a rank far above either of these as a work of art. It is a monologue: the story of a travelling Cheap Jack told by himself—how he conducted his business; how he married; how his wife had a temper and cruelly beat their only little girl, when, but for the temper (and "thirteen year of it in a cart would try the best of you") "we might have had such a pleasant life!"—how his little darling died in his arms even when he was plying his ear-tickling trade; and, latterly, how for her sake he adopted an ill-used deaf and dumb orphan, who became to him even like his own lost daughter. From the moment he took his place on the platform, and began "I am a Cheap Jack, and my own father's name was Willum Marigold," Mr. Dickens became the very Marigold he had drawn from the depths of his own consciousness, and fashioned into a living shape by his own wonderful power of realisation. It was only by a touch of by play now and then that we were reminded, so to speak, that we had Frankenstein himself before us, and not the mere image he had created—so thorough was the identification of the reciter with the imagined hero and teller of the tale. A marvellous memory, aided no doubt by considerable practice, enabled Mr. Dickens to speak the whole story, which took a full hour to tell, with only a single reference to the book that lay beside him—a command of his subject which, of course, greatly enhanced its effect, as he was left the free exercise of that surprising power of facial expression which he uses as only the most finished and well-trained actors can use such a gift and accomplishment. For his most comical looks never degenerate into grimace; and he can in a minute command the wrapt attention of an audience that he has just been provoking to uncontrollable laughter, by an earnest sternness or a quiet lapsing into gentleness or pathos. It was rather, however, where his humour was pathetic—where the repressed tear trembled in the twinkling eye—that his audience was most obviously affected. The more studied and carefully wrought scene of the poor child's death in her jesting father's arms, though listened to with deep interest and sympathy, evidently did not tell as it might have been expected to do. It is in truth too artistic—a too real and tragic touch laid upon so otherwise light and easy-going a story; too palpably a trap for tears, which are apt to be withheld when too openly bid for. It is this too ready and easy touching of the heart-strings to which he is occasionally addicted that causes the critics to say harsh things of Mr. Dickens; and yet, when you come to look into it, his art and his genius generally justify themselves. Here, for example, the death of the "brave little child" is the key-note of the whole story; it permeates its entire structure, and gives the sentiment, and motive, and argument to it all; and it is told exactly as such a father as Doctor Marigold might be expected to tell it—told in all sadness and seriousness, but not dwelt upon, for such as he cannot afford to brood idly over even the deepest griefs. Very admirably through all the portraiture did Mr. Dickens indicate the external hardness—enforced by his out-of-door life as it were—and the real tenderness, the native kindliness, of Cheap Jack's character. You saw into the heart of the man as clearly as you looked upon the outside of him—"a rough chap in a sleeved waistcoat," coaxing the chawbacons into bids for his famous "general miscellaneous lot on the footboard of the cart. There they are! razors, flat-iron, frying-pan, chronometer watch, dinner plates, rolling-pin, and looking-glass." The other figures are comparatively shadowy—they are mere heads, as it were, beside the full-length figure of the Doctor; but they were heads that lived and spoke when they were put in by Mr. Dickens. The preposterous Pickleson, the giant "who when on view figured as a Roman;" his master Mim, "a very hoarse man," who is really a voice and nothing more; the kind deaf-and-dumb doctor; were all made to play their little parts in a delightfully quiet and illustrative fashion, which never obscured, but rather lighted up the central actor in this perfect little Dickens-drama—doubly perfect as presented on Wednesday—exquisite in its original conception and execution; equally so in its vocal presentation and illustration.

The second part of the reading was "Nicolas Nickleby at Do-the-Boy's Hall"—which Mr. Dickens has read here before, and frequently elsewhere. It was like farce after comedy; and its comparative crudity contrasted strongly with the carefully mellowed tone and effect of "Doctor Marigold." But it was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience; they laughed more heartily at Squeers than at Cheap Jack; and more openly rejoiced in the punishment of the schoolmaster than they had done in the final happiness of the pedlar.

THE LESSON OF THE AMERICAN CRISIS FOR ENGLISHMEN.

(From the Economist, April 21.)

WE would recommend those who admire the constitution of the United States, and prefer it to our own, to observe the position into which it has now brought the machinery of Government. The central idea of that arrangement was to entrust legislative power to the representatives of the people and of the States, and executive power to an individual elected by the whole population, just as the central idea of our own is to unite both functions in the hands of the Ministry of the day. After years of compromise, a great occasion arises upon which the people and the executive are at direct variance, and instantly the constitution comes to a dead lock, and the nation is driven to choose between obeying an individual will—which is despotism, or resisting it—which is neither more nor less than civil war. We must premise, as our readers generally take their news from the *Times*, that upon this matter, as upon all American subjects since 1860, the *Times* has been misled. It believes that Mr. Johnson, in his recent violent and injudicious proceedings, has been contending against a small but powerful and unscrupulous faction; that the nation is with the President, and that his action, if a little irregular, expresses the permanent feeling of the country he rules. It is, however, clear that this is not the case. A majority of the people of the North, probably, as we shall soon show, a very great majority, but certainly a very considerable one indeed, are resolutely determined upon two points; first, that substantial freedom of labour shall be the universal rule of the Union; and, secondly, that the South shall either give the negroes the franchise, or abandon the claim to count them among the electors to be represented. So long as the President showed that these were his ends also, the people, with the remarkable docility of Americans, were willing to let him choose the means, and witnessed his first acts with little annoyance or even agitation. The veto which stopped the Bill consolidating the Freedmen's Bureau was tolerated, not without a certain complacency, and the first thing which aroused suspicion was the wild speech from the steps of the White House, which in opposition to most of our contemporaries we felt compelled to condemn. That speech being made by a half-educated person to uneducated persons was perfectly intelligible to the quiet farmers who form the bulk of the American people, and they saw at once that it was an undignified explosion of extreme hatred to the Radicals. Well, the farmers did not love the Radicals particularly either, but still they thought them only a little extreme, and to hear them denounced in this undignified fashion excited a suspicion which the veto placed upon the Civil Rights Bill changed into certainty. That Bill was perhaps defective as to its machinery, but the President's Message showed, first, that he did not think the negro ought to be protected in his civil rights at all; secondly, that he was attached to State rights in an extreme degree; and thirdly, that as between North and South he was a Southerner at heart. The agitation became extreme, and Mr. Johnson, either irritated beyond bearing by the pressure placed on him, or misled by his Tennesseean experiences, or deceived by his ignorance of the North in which he has never lived, and has travelled very little, issued without necessity or provocation a proclamation announcing the Civil War at an end, thus cutting away not only his own "war power"—the useful fiction through which the necessary dictatorship was exercised,—but the power of Congress to legislate for public security, and, in fact, making the re-admission of the South a constitutional necessity. Then the people broke with him. So strong was the public feeling that it became possible for the Radicals to use the reserve power of the constitution, and pass the Civil Rights Bill in the Conservative branch of the Legislature over the President's head by a majority of two-thirds. Moreover, that majority was *less* than the majority in the country, many senators saying openly that they had received distinct orders from the Legislatures of their States to vote against the President, but could not conscientiously obey them. Even New York City, the stronghold of democratic feeling, turned against Mr. Johnson, and were he to be re-elected to-morrow it is probable he would not obtain a fifth of the popular vote. And yet under circumstances in which a British Ministry would be instantly driven from power, the free people of America are powerless. Substantive power belongs up to March, 1869, not to them or to their representatives, but to a self-willed individual chosen by accident, who is not amenable to Congress, who if affected by opinion at all is affected by that of the half Southern Border States, who thinks yielding discreditable, who is legally master of the army, the navy, and the civil service, who is by position master of the Legislatures of the South, and who cannot be removed. The public feeling has no more power of resolving itself into action than in Prussia. Congress can, no doubt, pass the Civil Rights Bill over the President's head, but that is only a declaration. The President must carry it out, and he either will not do it, or will do it ineffectually, while he takes measures to prevent further legislation from being of any effect. Congress cannot forbid him to withdraw the army or compel him to fill up vacancies in the Freedmen's Bureau, or keep him from filling the bureau with Southerners, or in fact from doing anything which Queen and Cabinet together can do in England. If he likes to delay them he can, and they have only two constitutional remedies—to stop the supplies or impeach the President. The former expedient is nearly impossible, as it would dissolve the army and shake public credit; and the latter can only be attempted after the President has done some decidedly illegal act. It is true that the words of the Constitution, Art. II' sec. 2, are excessively wide, Congress being empowered to elect a President, "in case of his removal from office, or his death, "resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties "of the said office;" but there can be little doubt that "inability" was only intended to cover such contingencies as lunacy, paralysis, protracted illness, blindness or the like, and not mere deficiency in capacity or willingness. Should the President, indeed, assemble the Southern members by themselves, or do any act of that kind, then indeed he might be impeached for treason; but he is a man with great legality of thought, and has the extraordinary reverence of all Americans for the letter of the Constitution. The people can do nothing, could do nothing if Congress were unanimous; and the conflict must, so far as appears, last till March 1869. Of course it cannot last so long, for either one side will yield or one resort to force; but constitutionally, there is no provision which could bring it to an end. There is, in fact, under the American system, no effective representative machinery through which the nation can carry out its will, while in England, though our President is hereditary and irremovable, the action of the people upon Government is almost dangerously direct and swift, becoming often effective, as was seen in the matter of the Conspiracy Bill, within a very few days. This is, as seems to us, the one grand defect of the American system; one, too, absolutely irremediable, except by an amendment to the Constitution which the President himself can veto, and which is nearly sure to be vetoed. It was the defect also of our own Government under the Commonwealth, that government by "Parliament and a Person," which Mr. Carlyle so much admires. The Person and Parliament came, after many efforts at compromise, into collision, and the Constitution went down. In America it is probable that the Parliament may win, but not till a revolution has once more become imminent So strongly is this felt that the last vote on the Civil Rights Bill was given amid profound emotion, and the most absurd plans for the employment of physical force are discussed in provincial newspapers. It is this possibility of any necessity arising for an appeal to force *on behalf* of a clear majority which our Constitution presents.

The merits of the actual questions between the President and his Congress are of less importance than the fact of collision; but, on the whole, Congress has the best of it. It is always easy to suggest reasons for not doing things, and the President may be right upon points, but the drift of his action is to annul the decision given on the battle-field, to restore the South to its old supremacy, and to abandon the negro. The country is right in not wishing those things, and Congress in resisting the President's drift expresses a reasonable national resolve. Of course, it often expresses it in a foolish way. Nothing can be in worse taste than speeches like Mr. Wade's, or resolutions like Mr. Stevens'; but the general line of Congress is sound, and that of Mr. Johnson unsound, and it is upon general consideration that nations are sure to act. Lord Palmerston often said very foolish things about foreign policy, but his general line was to protect English interests, to succeed in a struggle if the struggle began, and so the English people understood it; and when in the Crimean war they wanted a man who would win, they elected Lord Palmerston to rule them.

OUR COAL SUPPLY.

(From the Railway News.)

MR. MILL, who a few nights since called attention in the House of Commons to the rapid consumption of coal which is going on, contended that in view of this state of things it was our duty to set to work in sober earnest to pay off the national debt. . . . . Locomotion by steam on land and water is at present conducted on a frightfully wasteful system. No person can look upon the immense bunkers of our steam vessels, or the well-stored tenders of our railway trains, or see the funnels and chimneys vomiting forth the clouds of smoke without a feeling of regret that the power evolved by the coal is not more economically and more effectually applied than at the present time. In every department of manufacturing industry in which steam power is employed the same grievous waste is constantly taking place. It has been estimated that the aggregate steam power used in the United Kingdom is equal to that of 400,000,000 of men, or twice the power of the whole adult population of the globe. The combustion of two pounds of coal gives out sufficient power to raise a man to the summit of Mont Blanc. One pound of coal in the best constructed engines should be capable of raising one million of pounds a foot high, but the actual mechanical power which is set free in every pound of coal consumed is sufficient to raise to the same height ten times that weight. Taking the average of the engines in use, it may be assumed that not one-third of the smaller of these powers is obtained from the coal, and consequently, as Sir William Armstrong pointed out at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, "the average quantity of coal which we expend in realising a given effect by means of the steam engine is about thirty times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect engine." The same alarming waste of fuel is continually going on in the furnaces, where the ores of iron and other minerals are fused. The combustion in many of these is so imperfect that clouds of powdered carbon in the form of smoke pass into the air to darken the skies with two-thirds of their heating power undeveloped. In our houses the same extravagant waste of coal power takes place. We consume for domestic use one ton of coal per head of the population or about 30,000,000 of tons in a year. "If any one," says Sir William Armstrong, "will consider that a single pound of coal applied to a well-constructed steam-engine boiler is sufficient to evaporate 10 lb. or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water which can be boiled off in steam by a pound of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common methods of burning coal for culinary purposes."

Bearing these facts in mind, and applying them to the aggregate consumption of coal in this country, it is not too much to say that at least two-thirds of the coal raised is consumed in waste. We raise about 90,000,000 of tons in the year, and of this quantity some 60,000,000 of tons yield no profitable or useful return. If our engineers and men of science could solve the difficult problem of obtaining complete combustion of coal, they would stave off for centuries that inevitable period of ruin and decay against which Mr. Mill warns us. To add five hundred years to the national existence of a country is a feat which should stimulate the noblest ambition, and one for which posterity will be even more grateful than if we were at once to double the income-tax to pay off the national debt.

In all this direful waste of coal few interests suffer so much as the railway companies. The iron horse is a most extravagant creature, and its food, in the shape of fuel, bears a most excessive proportion to the work which it performs. If our locomotive superintendents could get the full power out of the coal into the engines they would be able to add at least one per cent. to the dividends paid on every railway in the country. . . . . We would venture to suggest that if the railway companies were to offer a prize of, say, five or ten thousand pounds, for some really practical method by which the available power evolved from the combustion of coal in locomotives could be increased fifty per cent. over that which is at present obtained, some very useful result would be arrived at. We have had men of great genius, from the time of Newcomen down to the present day, who have taught the world what is the power latent in coal. England awaits with anxiety the advent of the man who will teach us how to use, and waste not, this wonderful and economical source of power. Let us add that from no substance that is known can an equal amount of energy convertible into mechanical effect be produced as cheaply as coal. Every pound of coal which, in the act of combustion, enters into chemical combination renders nearly three times its weight of oxygen available for power. Without, therefore, wasting time and opportunity in discovering some new form of substance which may serve as a substitute for coal, let us seek by all means in our power to economise and utilize more fully that powerful agent which we already possess. When we have done that, the National Debt will, indeed, be a "flea-bite" the burden of which posterity would willingly bear, rather than live in a country whose coalfields were exhausted, and from the shores of which trade and commerce had fled to more famed homes of industry.

(From the Standard, April 23.)

SLIGHTLY tinged by the new hypothesis—that a little more than a century will leave all our furnaces flameless—is an able and elaborate article in the *Quarterly Review* for April. It is written in some contempt of the geologists, and perhaps in a spirit of heresy with reference to the possibilities of mechanical invention between this time and the year A. D. 2000; but it is evidently from the hand of a man who has studied the map of the globe, and knows what lies beneath the surface almost everywhere. Without affecting to decide upon any point in connection with a controversy so momentous, we think it as well to put the matter familiarly before the public, because the public, whether believing in exhaustibility or inexhaustibility, are very much to blame, and are likely in the long run to inflict considerable injury upon themselves by the way in which the coal estates, so to speak, of the country are treated. The most serious, if not the largest class of sinners, are those who work the mines, and to them should Mr. Ruskin preach his "Ethics of the Dust" They cannot help a considerable average of waste; it is inseparable, from picking, cutting, and blasting; they cannot all adopt the same processes of which some are necessarily more extravagant than others; yet millions upon millions of tons of the material which is the mainspring of our manufactures lie buried in abandoned collieries, and it is a speculation which must rest with the engineers of the future whether these deserted riches can ever be reclaimed. A part of this loss, of course, is unavoidable, though it can never be argued that for every three tons extracted one ton must necessarily be allowed as waste. Another mode of squandering is practised to an extent almost incalculable at the pit's mouth, where heaps are accumulated far transcending in value those of Mr. Dickens's Golden Dustman, and these every now and then are wantonly burnt or scattered over the surface, the calculation being that some millions of tons annually are thus senselessly squandered.

What we have to do is, without any superstitions dread or sentimental reference to posterity, to derive all the benefit we possibly can from our coal-fields and avoid unnecessary waste. It has been urged that when guano, and coprolites and lime—all existing in fixed quantities—come to an end, the land will turn into sand or rock, and cease to bring forth fruit. It may be so. There may come a day when not a tree will be left growing in the valley of the Amazon; but with regard to coal, what we have immediately and principally to guard against is the rise in price. We have increased our consumption eight-fold within the last sixty years. We have before us a prospect of deep mines, dear fuel, high rates of demand, and competition in other quarters of the globe, and, of course, so soon as our supply is interfered with, so soon will rival nations, enjoying unencumbered an opulence such as we have squandered, take their places in advance of us. That is no reason why we should deny ourselves the fullest advantage to be gained from the still pent-up treasures of our coal-fields; but it is a reason, and a strong one, for setting its proper value upon the wealth we now possess, and applying every fraction of it, so far as may be possible, to its distinct and natural object. Miners and manufacturers have already begun to perceive their own interests in this matter, and many of them announce that important additions to their revenues have been made through the adoption of the simplest improvements. If society would be similarly persuaded and take up the subject earnestly, perhaps the alarmists might not be so numerous or fall so directly foul of science, its old-fashioned statistics, and its newly-challenged prophecies. It would be unreasonable to expect that a change will come all at once, whatever predictions are sent forth, over the spirit of our domestic manners. Hitherto the British fire-grate has stood almost impregnable, notwithstanding a thousand plausible demonstrations on behalf of the continental stove. Nine-tenths of brick-and-mortar England must be pulled down and rebuilt before the latest Utopia of a single campanile chimney for every parish can be realized.

THE CAMP IN CANADA.

BY JOHN H. KENNAWAY.

(From Macmillan's Magazine for May.)

THE proposal last year of a scheme for the Confederation of Federal Union of the British North-American provinces, and the appearance of Col. Jervoise's report on the practicability of the defence of Canada, have of late brought prominently before the public the state of our relations with our colonies in that quarter, and the possibility even of a severance of the tie which at present unites us. Close upon the proposal of the scheme followed the visit of the delegates from Canada, to confer with the Government at home; and their views, ably stated in a report drawn up on their return home, and the general attention which the subject has attracted, will, it is hoped, tend to bring about a better understanding of the points at issue.

The question is one hardly second to any in our Imperial policy: it is, moreover, full of difficulties, of which it is not easy at present to see a practical solution.

The general feeling of people at home seems to be shortly this:—"That it is on Canada, and on Canada alone, that the issue depends; that if she is willing to show clearly and indubitably by deeds, no less than by words, her appreciation of our protectorate, we, on our part, shall never be the first to put an end to the connexion."

In the course of a tour through the Canadian provinces last autumn, it was my endeavour to ascertain how far these feelings were reciprocated there, and if one may trust the almost universal expression of opinion, from Quebec to Toronto, separation will never first be sought by the colony. They say, they are not yet strong enough to stand alone; that the wolf that dwells on the right bank of the Upper St. Lawrence would soon pick a quarrel with the lamb for muddying its waters lower down; nor are they tempted to share the debt or the taxation of their great neighbour. But England not unreasonably requires more than this. She attaches little value to empty professions of loyalty, if unattended by readiness in action, and by some hearty effort on the part of the colony in her own defence.

To this question we do demand a satisfactory answer, if we are to go on bearing contentedly the burdens—and they are no light ones—imposed upon us by the continuance of our present relationship—the maintenance of troops, the cost of fortifications, a large transport service, and, above all, the increased vulnerability of the empire in the event of any complications arising with the United States.

Has Canada done all that can fairly be expected of her? I think the general impression on our side of the water is that she has not; at any rate, we should find it hard to say that she has. Perhaps this may arise from our misapprehension of her strength and her resources, We find it so difficult to put ourselves in the position of other people. We look with complacency upon our own exertions, and cannot understand why the like should not be expected from all; and we fall into the mistake, so often made by the rich and prosperous, of regarding every one else as equally well off with themselves. This is hardly fair treatment; it is at any rate not what a son would expect at the hands of his parent, where he looks for encouragement and support rather than a too critical inquiry into his deserts. We are, nevertheless, undoubtedly right to assure ourselves that Canada is doing something; that she is willing to do her best: and it is in the hope of being able to throw some light on her present efforts, and on the temper of her people with regard to her defence, that I would endeavour to describe a visit paid in September last to a camp formed at La Prairie, near Montreal, where we found fifteen hundred men busily engaged in learning all the details of military life.

The idea was due to the Governor-General. He proposed it as a practical test of the efficiency acquired by the cadets in the military colleges; as a means of bringing together the men of Upper and Lower Canada; and with the hope of creating an *esprit de corps*, and of encouraging the military and patriotic spirit in the country.

The scheme was warmly taken up in the Provincial Parliament; and a bill brought in by the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General of Upper Canada, to enable the expense to be defrayed out of the Colonial Exchequer, was passed in the course of last session. But, before describing the camp itself, it will be necessary here to give as briefly as possible, the theory of defence adopted by the colony as the only one possible for her, because a knowledge of this is essential to a correct understanding of the scheme, and of the great importance attached to it by the people of Canada.

It is proposed at once to provide a thoroughly efficient body of officers, to be ready at any moment to take command of the force named "The Service Militia." The latter have been already balloted for to the number of eighty thousand; but it is not intended in time of peace that the force should be mustered out on more than one day in the year, when but little will probably be done beyond verifying and correcting the roll, except in cases where more might be attempted through the local or personal influence of their officers. These officers were not selected at the time of my visit, but, upon the breaking up of the camp, were to be appointed without delay from among those who had served there.

To carry out this plan, military colleges have been formed at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and London, in connexion with the regiments quartered there. The Colonel is President *ex-officio*, and a paid adjutant is appointed to superintend. In these colleges the cadets undergo a severe course of drill and instruction in the duties of privates and officers, for a minimum period of two months. At the end of that time, after passing an examination, they receive $50, or about 10*l.* with a certificate of the qualification to act as company officers. A second course of instruction, followed by another examination, entitles those who care to face this further test to a certificate, which pronounces them to be fit to take command in the field.

The scheme became popular, and within a year nearly fifteen hundred men have entered the colleges, and have obtained certificates; and these are the representatives of barely the half of a number who sought admission, but had to be put off for want of sufficient accommodation. Men of all classes and ranks have sought enrolment, and have served with spirit and perseverance; and the Frenchmen of Lower Canada have not been behind the more energetic dwellers in the West. To the cadets who had passed through the colleges notice was given last summer, of the intended formation of a camp at La Prairie; and they were invited to join it, with the offer of 75 cents a day, about three shillings (*i. e.* less than the wages of an Irish labourer), ample rations,* and their travelling expenses. To their honour, between eleven and twelve hundred responded to the invitation; and, of the remainder there were but fifty who failed to show good cause for their non-attendance.

The camp was formed on Saturday, the 17th of September, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wolseley, Quartermaster of the Forces in Canada. From the first the discipline was very strictly maintained, as each cadet on entering voluntarily subjected himself to martial law, and became responsible for any irregularity or breach of duty.

La Prairie lies a few miles above Montreal, on the opposite or right bank of the St. Lawrence. A little steamer bravely stemming the enormous force of the current, as it rushes between the piers of the great tubular bridge, landed us at the village, an unhappy looking place which has suffered from frequent fires. A walk of a mile across some open country brings the visitor to the camp. The tents at once attracted attention: pitched close to an old square enclosure, with a guard-house on one side, and barrack-room for four hundred men, and a low stone building serving for the staff quarters. On arriving at the lines we were struck by the smartness of the sentries, and the story of their energy at first in pursuing and stopping every one (and in one case an officer high in command) whom they did not know, was a fruitful source of amusing conversation. The uniform consisted of a loose serge, red frock and dark trousers; it was commended as highly serviceable by officers of high standing in our army, and gave the cadets a decidedly military appearance. We heard a dismal account of their first day's experience of camp life. The delivery of the blankets and bedding was only completed at a late hour on the Saturday evening. They were favoured next morning with regular volunteers' weather. Rain and wind came incessantly from the east: no fire could be kept up and there was a considerable delay in serving out the rations. Very few slept in their tents on Sunday night. There was a general stampede to the village, where all the taverns were put in requisition, and many of the cadets made themselves comfortable till the sound of the *reveillé* at four next morning. This was, however, the first and last instance of any such irregularity. The camp was divided as follows:—

Right battalion from Upper Canada...	397	men.
Centre battalion, English speaking men of Central Canada	310	"
Left or French Canadian battalion	420	"

Making the total strength of the brigade 1,127 men.

Each battalion took its turn of one week out of the three in barracks, but the cadets preferred the life under canvas, although there was but one tent for every ten men. This arrangement did not admit of much luxury, more particularly the river, a mile distant, gave the only chance of a wash; but the preference was given to tent-life because it enabled each ten as to mess together, whereas, when in barracks, the same oven and boiler had to supply two companies.

We found all classes and ranks represented in the camp, from the English peerage to the poor French *habitan* of Lower Canada: members of the Provincial Parliament, professors in the colleges, were mixed up with young lawyers and farmers. Many came impelled by a strong sense of duty, as I heard one French M.P.P. say, whose figure plainly showed that campaigning (to him, at any rate) could be no joke: "I am here, because I think it right to set an example to others." All, without distinction of rank, took their turn as sentries, cooks, &c.; and all seemed thoroughly to enjoy it.

There was at first a little apprehension of jealousies and quarrels arising between the French, and English-speaking Canadians, but it has proved to be groundless, and the *entente cordiale* has been well maintained from the first.

Their day was not an idle one: yet six hours' drill, beginning at six in the morning, did not seem to be too much for them, as five minutes did not elapse after the conclusion of the afternoon parade before the stumps were pitched in the Square, and the English were busy at cricket; while the French battalion as they marched off the ground showed their spirits by breaking out into snatches of "Malbrook" and other songs. Nothing on the whole struck us so much as the hearty zest with which they all threw themselves into the life and their unflagging energy, kept up even when ten days experience must have worn off all novelty. We went twice to the camp: the second time was on the occasion of a quasi-official visit of the Minister of Militia, several provincial M. P.'s and some English officers of high rank, when the cadets were drilled for the first time in brigade. Their movements excited the admiration of all present, more particularly from the fact that the company officers only held their places for an hour, all being taken in turn from the ranks to fill the post. The marching past was done in perfect time, 120 paces to the minute, and that without the assistance of a band. It would be invidious to make comparisons between the drill of the different battalions, but for *physique* the Toronto men decidedly bore away the palm, and we were assured would compare favourably with any battalion in our army.

Their efficiency was put to a further test the week after our visit, when the garrison of Montreal ended a flying march with a few days under canvas at La Prairie; where they joined in a field-day with the volunteers, who we heard acquitted themselves very creditably on the occasion.

In short, the general opinion in the colony undoubtedly was, that the scheme carried out under the able superintendence of Colonel Macdougall, the Adjutant General of Militia, has proved a complete success. They hope to repeat it this year on a more extended scale, and possibly in different districts, to accommodate the sixteen hundred additional cadets who, at the present rate, will have passed through the military colleges.

This is a brief account of what we found Canada doing to carry out the scheme she has adopted for her defence. It may not, in the opinion of some, be much, but, such as it is, she is doing it with a will. She only asks that, in estimating her efforts, we should take into account the difficulties under which she labours—her scattered population: her uncleared country: the short summers when every moment is precious: the long winters when drill is impossible. She asks us remember how small is the amount of her floating capital, and realized industry: that her chief hope for the future is to attract by immigration an increased supply of labour, which heavy taxation or a close conscription would at once drive to more favoured climes.

She has no wish to shirk her own responsibility: she avows it and professes herself ready to act up to it: in the words addressed by Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, her Minister of Agriculture, to an assembly of delegates from the Lower Provinces at Montreal, "Canada must be defended, and Canada must for that defence pay to the uttermost farthing and the last life."

The political horizon was cloudless in September last, when these words were spoken; nor did there seem sufficient reason seriously to apprehend any complication arising upon the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence. An opportunity, however, is now being given to the people of Canada still further to show that they are ready to "back their opinions," and to rely in case of danger upon their own resources. The attitude of the colony under the panic of a Fenian invasion is fresh in our recollection. The Order in Council calling out the volunteers had not been issued twenty-four hours, when eight thousand men were reported fit for service. A further call has been made and responded to by men who are cheerfully making the sacrifice demanded of them, now that the expectation of a possible invasion requires the soldier to be day and night under arms.

Meanwhile, the rest of the colony is doing its part in providing for the heavy expense of maintaining the force; and the assistance of a gunboat or two for the St. Lawrence is all that they seem to ask from England.

A militia which is mustered out on one day only in each year, seems at first sight a sham; but if its officers are ready at a moment's notice, and up to their work, the advent of any danger will soon make it an efficient body.

Their volunteers—a force constituted very similarly to our own, and raised almost entirely in the towns—they hope to increase from fifteen thousand effectives, at which point they stood last year, to twenty-five thousand. The combination of the two services would give a total of about a hundred thousand men furnished by Canada alone. A few moments' reflection will, they say, convince us, that with their present population it would be impossible to do more.

Whether this be so or not, I do not pretend to say, but it is of great importance that the question should be presented to us in both aspects; that we should look at it from a Canadian no less than from an Imperial point of view.

The two countries cannot afford to misunderstand each other, and it is in the hope of throwing some light upon their relative positions, that these lines are penned.

---

* The following quantities may be compared with the daily issue to the camp at Wimbledon:—

Beef	1 lb.
Bread	1 "
Butter..	2 oz.
Coffee	$\frac{1}{3}$ "
Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Sugar and rice	2 lb.
Potatoes	2 lb.

HARPOONING A DOCTOR.—I was awoke the next morning by hearing a tremendous stamping and scuffling going on over head, and rushing on deck to see what was the matter. [illegible] have already alluded, engaged in a deadly struggle with our black cook. He had his sheath-knife out, and was making desperate efforts to drive it into the unhappy darkey, who shouted for assistance, which none of the lookers-on appeared inclined to give him, for he was no favourite on board, being, without exception, the dirtiest and worst cook in existence. I could not see the poor devil murdered in cold blood; so, making a sudden spring at the Frenchman, I managed to get hold of his wrist, which I held until the nigger had effected his escape, Joe all the while foaming with rage at my interference. On the captain's making his appearance Joe was dragged aft, and I thought the whole thing was over, but just as I was questioning the trembling wretch as to the origin of the quarrel, I heard a shout of warning, and, turning round, beheld Joe making a rush towards us, with a naked harpoon in his hand. I was over the bows and on the flying-jibboom in an instant, but the miserable "Doctor" was not so fast, and, desperate with terror, he jumped clean overboard, about the very worst thing it was possible for him to do, as, once in the water, escape was next to impossible. Never shall I forget that villainous Frenchman's face, as with fiendish glee he took deliberate aim at his victim, Poising his harpoon for an instant, he let drive. I heard a shriek, and I thought it was all over with the poor nigger, for Joe was a capital harpooner, and seldom missed his aim. But for once his shaft went a little wide of the mark. The "Doctor" rose to the surface, bleeding, it is true, from a deep gash on the hip, but not dangerously wounded. His life had been saved by a miracle.—*Recollections of a Life of Adventure. By William Stamer.*

THE SPIDER.—Having completed its web to its satisfaction the spider usually takes up its position in the centre thereof, but not before it has arranged a ladder of web, by which it can conveniently retire from the centre of the web amongst some leaves or into a quiet nook at a short distance. The spider is now on watch; his eight legs are stretched out, and the claws hold each a spoke; should the slightest vibration take place in any part of his web, he gives a smart jerk to the spokes leading to that part, in order to inquire whether anybody is within, for if an insect of any kind has been caught, this jerk will cause it to struggle, and the spider at once proceeds to grasp it. When a fly or other creature is made prisoner by the web, the spider runs rapidly towards it, and if it be large, such as the daddy-long-legs, a blow-fly, or a creature of equal size, the spider seizes it with his legs, and inserts his powerful nippers in the body, holding the creature in so iron a grasp that all its struggles are useless. It seems as though the spider produced also some peculiar fluid which tends to quiet or destroy the insects it seizes, for a large fly quickly ceases to struggle after being bitten by the spider, whereas the same insect would move about quite cheerfully long after it had received a pin through its body. The fly having almost ceased to struggle, the spider considers that the next step may be taken. Without entirely quitting its prey, it yet cautiously makes use of its nippers, and separates the portion of the web which adhere to the fly, until its victim is held by only two threads. The spider then slowly twists the fly round and round, as it does so covering it with a broad network of web, until the fly is wrapped up like a mummy. At this part of the proceeding, the spider usually rests a little while, and employs itself in "picking its teeth," using its legs and claws for this purpose. It shortly, however, returns to business, separates first one guy, then the other, in the interim attaching the fly to himself by means of a stout line of web. He then runs to the centre of his web, dragging the fly after him, and either commences his meal there, or retreats to a snug corner among the leaves. The demand made upon the constitution of the spider is, as may be imagined, very great. Twenty-five yards of web is no trifle for a little creature whose body is about one-fifth of an inch in length. Taking the relative size of a man and a spider, and from thence obtaining the proportions, we find that for a spider to make twenty-five yards of web from its body, is equivalent to a man having to make nearly five miles of stout thread from his body by means of secretions. We may, therefore, naturally expect that the appetite of a spider and his eating powers are enormous, to enable him to supply the drain thus made upon him. In order to test what a spider could do in the way of eating, we arose about daybreak one morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from his retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught, and was now being fastened on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up to the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was at 5-30 a. m. in September. At 7 a. m., the earwig had been demolished; and the spider, after resting a little while, and probably enjoying a nap, came down for the fly, which he had finished by 9 a. m. A little after 9, we supplied him with a daddy-long-legs, which was eaten by noon. At one o'clock, a blow-fly was greedily seized, and with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow-fly. During the day and towards the evening, a great many small green flies, or what are popularly termed midges, had been caught in the web. Of these, we counted one hundred and twenty, all dead, and fast prisoners in the spider's net. Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering at all from indigestion, or in any other way from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, which he then took to his retreat, and ate; this process he repeated, carrying up the lots in detachments, until the whole web was eaten, for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by a most industrious web-making process, and before daybreak, another web was ready to be used in the same way. Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to a man, it would be somewhat as follows:—At daybreak, a small alligator was eaten; at 7 a. m., a lamb; at 9 a. m., a young camelopard; at one o'clock, a sheep; and during the night, one hundred and twenty larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for one man during twenty-four hours; and could we find one gifted with such an appetite and such digestion, we can readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery. From what we have remarked with reference to the spider's appetite, the fact of his being a very useful creature in our gardens will be evident; the flies, earwigs, gnats, and small insects that he destroys, being almost beyond computation. During one of the close hot days in September, 1865, when the insects were very annoying, and were flying about in great numbers, we observed many of the webs quite crowded with them; so just before sunset we counted one of the webs, and found two hundred and ten insects therein. In several others there were above one hundred. In the garden, (which was forty yards long by above eight broad,) there were above forty-five webs; so that during the day somewhere between five and six thousand small insects were destroyed by the spiders alone.—"*A Word for Spiders,*" *in Chambers's Journal.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORN, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight		1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	...	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do. ...	2s.	0½d.
3 do.	do. ...	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do. ...	2s.	0¼d.
1 month's	do. ...	2s.	0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ...		2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes...		1s.	11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	.... 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	.... 2s. 0¼d.	"
"	3	do.	.... 2s. 0¼d.	"
"	2	do.	.... 2s. 0¼d.	"
"	1	do.	.... 2s. 0¼d.	"
	On demand		.... 2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland		do.	} 1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland		do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			} 1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s.	1d	per Rupee.
Do.	" at 3	at 2s.	0½d.	"
Do.	Demand	} 2s.		"
Do. Scotland	"			
Do. Ireland	"			

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	....	2 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	3 months' sight............	3 "	"
Do.	6 "	4 "	"
Do.	12 "	5 "	"

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay. 21st May 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, ऍंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 2s.	0½d.	"
3 do.	..	...at 2s.	0½d.	"
2 do.	..	...at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do.	..	...at 2s.	0¼d.	"
On demand	..	...at 2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		...at. 1s.	11½d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s.	11½d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, *also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at	2s.	1d.	"
3 do. ... ... at	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do. ... ... at	2s.	0½d.	"
1 do. ... ... at	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) .... at	2s.	0¼d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જાપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बाक अफ हीन्दुस्तान, चाइना, अंड जापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up..........................	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund........................	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 29, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent.	per annum.		
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	} 1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight..................		2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
Demand.	....	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc..................	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur..................	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FOSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Anazi*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do.	do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" "	2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom		Rs. 20	"

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ...	... Rs.	16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ...	... "	15	"
Do. Do. ...	... "	13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	"	38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	... "	32	"
SHERRY do.	... "	32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	... "	30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	... "	30	per case.
—— Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	"	30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville ...	28	0
St. Julien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Medoc Petit...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F Geisler and Co... ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry ...	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
Sauterne, best ...	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ... ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality... ...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) ...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curagoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)..	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg) ...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do. ...	41
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal...	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal...	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	33
Claret Light Capsule,...	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal ...	23
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port, Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	24
Do. Brand a Crown...	14
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	36
Do. Pints...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

		Rs.	
FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*	...Rs.	5	0
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ½ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft ...	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major ...	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholtzia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†	...	5	0
Do. in packet of 30 varieties‡	...	15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun ...	...Per lb.	1	4
——Champion of England	... Ditto.	1	4
——Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
——, London Market...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Nonpareil	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London ...	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate ...	...Ditto	1	0
——, Long prickly...	...Ditto	1	0
——, Stockwood ...	...Ditto	1	0
——, Handglass ...	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame ...	Per ounce	0	4
——, long scarlet ...	...Ditto	0	4
——, red turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, white turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, white ditto ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, early Dutch ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Yellow Malta ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Early Six Weeks...	.. Ditto	0	8
——, Snowball ...	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§ ...	.. Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE ...	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS ...	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos ...	ditto	0	12
—— Bath Cos ...	ditto	0	12
—— Drumhead...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled ...	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe ...	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch ...	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn ...	ditto	0	
—— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange ...	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
—— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden ...	ditto	0	8
AGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory ...	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—
8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 " " " 20 to " 30
12 " " " 26 to " 35
14 " " " 32 to " 40
16 " " " 40 to " 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—
For four Eggs ....Rs. 20
" six Eggs 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—
With 2 Glass Jars.........Rs. 25 to 40
" 3 do. .... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—
2 Bottle Frames ....Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. .... " 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

	Rs.	
Plain beaded pattern	25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)..........	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)......	35	0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.		
Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*................	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c, in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

	Rs.	
Table Knives per doz..........................	22	0
Dessert " " "	18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)................	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork..	7	0
Table Steels. Each............................	1	8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	....	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	....	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	....	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin...........	"	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.................	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS. *Chairman.*	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,.................	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq.................	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..............	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.............	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq...............	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq..................	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.............	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq......	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq...........	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..........	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq........	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq..............	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.............	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Esq., Agent Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at the Share Bazaar, near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and risk of the undernamed parties, viz:—

On account and risk of Bhoorasa Girdhurlal—
75 Shares of Royal Bank.
13 2/3 New Issues of ditto.
40 Shares Central Bank.
30 Shares Asiatic Bank.
30 Shares Bank of India.
20 Shares New Issues of ditto.
On account and risk of Narrayendass Purshotumdass—
40 Shares Alliance Bank.
15 do. China Bank.
1 do. Elphinstone Land and Press Company.
5 do. Bombay Trading and Banking Association.
TERMS—CASH.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 4th June, at his Rooms, No. 8 in Meadow Street, the Effects of a deceased's Estate, consisting of a Silver Hunting Watch, with Gold Chain, an excellent Opera Glass, a Medicine Chest, a Fishing Rod with Apparatus, a first-rate Theodelite in case with stand, by Harris and Son, a Measuring Chain, Parallel Ruler, a case of Ship Charts a few Books, Wearing Apparels, a few articles of Furniture, Copper and Brass Cooking Utensils, and a variety of Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 29th May 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there—
On account of Atmaram Madowjee.
91 Logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee.
261 Logs Teak.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHEWSHUNKER GOVINDRAM, the son and heir of the late Govindram Bhowanee, deceased, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of April 1851, and made between Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoestry of the one part, and the said Govindram Bhowanee of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Company the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, at the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 31st day of May inst., 1866, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage, or bungalow, stable tenements, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam, and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14,165 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof, and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the estate of Sonabye, the daughter of the late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East sides thereof by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., or at the Office of the undersigned.

EDWARD CHAPPLE,
For W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.
Dated this 22nd day of May 1866.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, on the dates hereinafter described, by order of Bhimjee Pursotum, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Jumnadass Bhugwandass—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 4 P.M., a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort, in Bazar Gate Street, admeasuring 69 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 74 and Land Revenue No. 745.

On FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P. M., a piece of Fazendaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Sootar Chawl, admeasuring about 101 square yards, assessed under No. 74 and Pension Tax No. 4915.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF PORK.

On FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
15 Barrels Pork, landed ex-*Countess Russell.*
A few dozens rejected Beer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,—RAILS FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY first, the 2nd June, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Carnac Bunder—
1160 Rails 24 feet each, 65 lbs.
53 " 27 " " "
All bored for fish plates.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 " " Shirtings.
12 " " Jacconets.
15 " " T. Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.

Bombay, 29th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,
J. F. SMITH,
PIERCE EGAN,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,
HENRY J. BYRON,
WATTS PHILLIPS,
JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
MISS BRADDON,
MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

Issued in Weekly Nos., 1*d.*; Monthly Parts, 6*d.*; Half-yearly Vols., 4*s.* 6*d.* Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

Holloways Ointment and Pills.—Secret Suffering Overcome.—Many maladies exist which the patient resolutely resolves to bear in silence rather than expose the infirmity to the dearest friend. No application can compare with Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment for the relief from pain and curative results it gives in piles, fistulas, and kindred plaguing complaints. A former martyr writes thus:—"I suffered under a very severe attack of piles for upwards of six months. During that period I paid more than ten pounds to doctors, without deriving the slightest benefit from their advice, when I determined to use your medicines in place of their prescriptions. A very moderate supply of your peerless Ointment and Pills sufficed to cure me thoroughly."

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHAPMAN at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.